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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

A. D. PORTER, Editor and Publisher.

SIGN POSTS FOR "DESERT RATS"

ONE of the acts of the Sixty-fourth congress that has received little notice in the newspapers, yet which means much to prospectors tramping over Uncle Sam's arid domain, is that instructing the secretary of the interior "to discover, develop, protect and render more accessible for the benefit of the general public, springs, streams and water holes on arid public lands of the United States." In connection therewith are to be erected and maintained suitable and durable monuments and signboards at proper places and intervals along and near the accustomed lines of travel and over the general area of said desert lands, containing information and direction as to the location and nature of said springs, streams and waterholes. Thus the formal verbiage of the congressional act.

Back of it is a human interest story in which we are all interested. The man primarily responsible for the introduction of this "desert signpost legislation" is George W. Parsons, a veteran prospector and miner, who for the last fourteen years has assiduously besought congress to authorize this work, the carrying out of which is likely to save many a "desert rat" from dying of thirst out on the limitless sands in the arid country of the west. Mr. Parsons is a Californian, of good old Southern family, whose mother was born in Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Parsons was one of the pioneers of Tucson, Arizona. He fought the Apaches in the early days and stage coach robbers in the later 80's. He has tramped the desert as a prospector many a weary mile and has known all the horrors of water famine on the uncharted wastes. To his assiduity is due the legislation noted, born of his experiences on the desert. Rebuffed time and again, he has returned, undaunted, to the work he had set himself to do until finally his persistence was rewarded. Before long the desert signposts will go up to point the way to the nearest water hole, and, incidentally, reveal what man's pertinacity can accomplish.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR LEATHER

WAR ORDERS for shoes have created a prodigious demand for raw hides and in consequence the imports for that commodity are breaking all records at the port of New York. South America and other large cattle raising countries are being scoured for hides to meet the demands of American manufacturers of boots, shoes and finished leather products generally, including saddlery. Orders from allies placed in this country, together with the requirements of domestic and neutral trade, have had the effect of greatly expanding the American manufacturing industry in the shoe, leather and kindred lines. Custom house officials are quoted as saying that about everything that could possibly pass classification as "hides" was being brought in.

Not only have the entries of green and dry cattle hides grown enormously, but goat and sheepskins have been arriving in increased volume. In addition to the regulation material, hides of the kangaroo, horse, dog and other animals are being utilized to meet the tremendous demands. Naturally, South America leads in the shipment of cattle hides to the New York port, Argentina and Brazil predominating in this respect, with the Central American states contributing freely. The goat-raising business in Spain, Italy, Argentina, Africa and elsewhere has been greatly stimulated by the American demand for hides. The bulk of the kangaroo skins, of course, comes from Australia.

Total importations of hides of all kinds at the New York port for the week ending September 23 amounted

to 11,318,201 pounds, valued at \$2,685,912. Horse hides in the same period to the value of \$190,000 were received, coming mainly from Argentina, with Uruguay and France contributing a small part. Of course, it is no new thing to utilize kangaroo, goat or horse hides in the manufacture of leather for shoes; it is merely the augmented use of such at this time, because of the heavy demands on the trade, that attracts attention.

The big imports from South America should have a tendency to stimulate general trade with the United States. It is pointed out that the year prior to the war South America imported \$1,018,000 worth of merchandise, of which 30 per cent was drawn from the United Kingdom, 18 per cent from Germany and 17 per cent from this country. Since 1914 imports fell to \$671,000, and those of 1915 to \$535,000,000, while exports remained at normal level, it is apparent that the supply of merchandise in South America must be at a low ebb and that now is the psychological time for enterprising Americans to fill the aching voids in merchan-

THE CONTEST IN THE NINTH DISTRICT

THROUGHOUT his long career as a citizen of Los Angeles county, Charles W. Bell has been known as a bonnie fighter for every cause to which his allegiance has been given. Quick valor and ready good nature are met and matched in his temperament. Those who knew him in his red-headed youth respected his prowess on the athletic field or as a wielder of "the gloves," and at the same time rejoiced in his mirthful companionship. Later, when he entered the field of public service, he became locally famed as a winner of "Charley Bell fights," as his snappy political contests came to be denominated.

From present indications it is evident that Mr. Bell has lost not a whit of his early energy or his hearty enjoyment of a contest; for in his congressional campaign, wherein he is trying issues with C. H. Randall, the Democratic incumbent, he is applying himself to the task in hand with unlimited zest and unflagging zeal. And there can be no doubt that he is making headway rapidly.

The endorsement of the Republican county central committee, accorded him last Monday evening, when the previous endorsement of the executive committee was ratified by unanimous action, was an important development, coming as it did as the culmination of a series of similar approvals accorded him by Republican local organizations in all sections of his district.

It is plain now that Mr. Bell has been accepted whole-heartedly as the Republican candidate, not only by official bodies and governing committees, but by the individual members of the party, whose numerical preponderance in the Ninth district is such as to augur certain success for him.

As a matter of fact, the attention of the voters in the Ninth is centered on just two issues, and on each of these Mr. Bell makes a better showing than Mr. Randall, his Democratic opponent. These two issues are prohibition and protection. As a member of the state legislature and as a member of the 53d congress, Mr. Bell worked, spoke and voted for the dry cause. His position, from that viewpoint, is unassailable. Mr. Randall, on the other hand, has talked much while campaigning, but he has succeeded in doing nothing whatever to aid the cause in congress. Indeed, the congressional record reveals him as not even having spoken on the oofr, on Prohibition or any other subject.

The second issue, that of tariff protection, is made to order for Mr. Bell. He is absolutely sound as to tariff policy, and being a Republican, can and will be able to do much for the restoration of adequate protection for the citrus men. He is experienced and understands how to accomplish results. His personal standing in Congress is high. He knows how to meet and convince his colleagues.

Mr. Randall, on the other hand, as a Democrat, is bound to the Democratic free-trade caucus. He is attempting to convince his constituents that, if returned to Washington, he will be permitted to sit in the Republican as well as the Democratic caucus. To those possessing even the slightest acquaintance with the party rule in the House, such claims as he puts forth in this respect cannot but appear insincere.

The outstanding feature of the contest at the present writing is, that for plain common-sense reasons of

fitness and expediency, which resolve themselves entirely in Mr. Bell's favor, the sentiment of the people of the Ninth district is concentrating in his support. The movement in this direction is swift and apparently irresistible. What looked somewhat like a forlorn hope two weeks ago has begun to put on the aspect of an approaching triumph. Pasadena's favorite son is, indeed, making another "Charley Bell fight."

REVUE BEAUTY AND HYPERCRITICISM

STAGE morals are a topic of discussion in London just now, that is, when Zeppelin raids do not have precedence, and the "parade of women in all degrees of nudity," in the modern revue, is an immediate object of attack. In defense of the stage bobs up Arnold Bennett, who sarcastically observes that he has yet to see in any revue any women whose "degree of nudity has appreciably exceeded that which was insisted upon by the late Queen Victoria at her own dinner table and which is visible nightly in the dining rooms of London." Women so exposed may be considered too décollete by the hypercritical, but it is "not their province to libel the women who take part in spectacles which conform to the rules established by the custom of the nation."

Instead of sneering at "a cult of women and beauty of women," Mr. Bennett regards the increase in this century of the "cult of women and beauty of women" as one of the most satisfactory and promising features of British national life, and he is glad to see the music halls reflecting it.

In which criticism he will have considerable support, for so long as the beautiful woman's costume, be it scanty or ample, offers no suggestion of vulgarity, the fact that the outlines of the figure are discernible should shock nobody. To see a clean-limbed, lithe woman athlete performing on the stage in tights excites no libidinous thoughts but pure admiration. The average revue girl is clothed not one whit more or less than her sister performer on the parallel bars or the trapeze, yet the hypercritic will accept the former and balk at the latter. Why? State of mind, that is all.

A Scotch lassie in her plaids with short stockings and uncovered knees reveals much more of her bare flesh than the average revue girl, yet nobody would call the lassie's costume indecent or her appearance nude. A score or more of Amazons in tights marching in the grand opera "Aida" would not feaze the supercritic, but transplant that same Amazonian group to a Broadway revue and what a shocking exhibition it becomes!

Beauty unadorned, whether on the grand opera stage or in the London music hall, if unaccompanied by salacious songs, indecent posturings and vulgarities of speech, will harm no one who sees it. The impurities exist in the mind only. Doubtless, this is akin to what Arnold Bennett had in view when he rebuked a Westminster Gazette contributor for his prudish animadversions on the stage woman in parade. Unto the pure all things are pure.

MODERN DJINN'S INVENTIVE GENIUS

REAPPRAISAL of the estate of Herman Frasch, president of the Union Sulphur Company, who died more than two years ago, reveals a story of a poor boy's wonderful progress in this land of opportunity.

In 1868 Frasch was a penniless student of chemistry in New York, an immigrant from Germany. At the age of twenty-two he was able to set up a small laboratory in Philadelphia, where he attracted the attention of that keen judge of individual capacities, John D. Rockefeller. In process of time Frasch became chief chemist for the Standard Oil Company and due to his inventive mind and ability to solve knotty problems he was accredited with having made more money for the corporation than its indefatigable president. It was the reappraisal of the stock owned by Herman Frasch in the Union Sulphur Company that directed attention to the wonderful work of the late head of the concern.

Twelve miles from Lake Charles, La., in a swampy region, lying originally eighteen feet above the Gulf of Mexico, limestone deposits, impregnated with sulphur, about 800 feet below the surface were discovered by oil prospectors in 1868. Subsequent to that time and until Frasch began experimenting with the deposits in

1890, four different companies had tried unsuccessfully to bring the sulphur to the surface. They sank their shafts into quicksand and lost every stick they put down. Poisonous gases released killed the workmen. All attempts to extract the sulphur proved abortive. Herman Frasch devised a method of conveying superheated water from a tremendous battery of boilers, through pipes, into the mine, thereby melting the sulphur. Shafts, similar to oil wells, were drilled into the sulphur deposits and heated water sent into them through pipes. The sulphur was then melted from the limestone and pumped through an inner pipe by compressed air. The entire limestone deposits are pierced by a subterranean river. The removal of the sulphur has caused the land to sink from eighteen feet above the gulf to seventy-five feet below it.

In 1911 the production suddenly ceased. Mr. Frasch was in Europe and nobody at the mine could solve the mystery. It was thought that the superheated water had melted the ancient chimney of the geyser and that all the sulphur had run back into the bowels of the earth. Although the inventor was in poor health, he arrived home and after a little study decided that he had solved the difficulty. The subterranean river had shifted its channel, due to the removal of the sulphur, and the cold stream was reducing the temperature of the superheated water to such an extent that the sulphur could not be melted. He sank wells that drew off enough water daily to let the heat units do their work and by keeping that method going continually the sulphur flow has never failed since. It is said to be 99 per cent pure and at the time of Mr. Frasch's death in 1914 there were 906,465,657 tons in stock, while the world's annual requirement is only 400,000 tons, of which one-half is used in America.

Of the 2,000 shares of the company Frasch owned 505, which were originally assessed at par. They are now valued at \$12,003 a share, the net assets of the company having been recently appraised at \$24,007,695. The company's holdings comprise 4,210 acres. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost in the quicksands by the preceding companies before Herman Frasch's genius devised the right method of extracting the profitable sulphur. It is an unromantic tax appraiser's report that has revealed this Aladdin lamp story, of which Frasch was the wonderful djinn.

WHAT RUSSIA'S RAW DEMOCRACY HAS DONE

WHILE the world marvels at what the French have accomplished since the war began and still more greatly wonders at the military achievements of the British, little is known of the extraordinary awakening in Russia in the same period and of the arousing of that apparently somnolent nation to a degree that would have been deemed impossible two years ago.

When Von Hindenburg and Mackensen drove back the grand duke's army the summer of 1915, the Germans were not alone in believing that the eastern front would give the central powers no further trouble; that the Russians had shot their bolt. So the old Russians had. But since that time a new Russia has taken over the management of the nation's military affairs and the results achieved have been of colossal magnitude. Largely through two great social bodies working in cooperation with the Russian government have the reorganizing processes been effected. These are the All-Russian Zemstvo Union and the Union of Municipalities.

Prior to the collapse of the war department the two organizations confined their activities to relief work, but when the war bureau went to pieces they rallied to the support of the government and backed by the entire nation, reorganized the war department and placed it on a new and enduring basis. Their activities comprise the maintenance of hospitals, ambulance stations, sanitary trains, medical and feeding units, field dentists, laboratories, disinfection stations, baths, laundries, transportation equipment, factories, warehouses and the furnishing of supplies of all kinds to the government for the several armies. One contract alone, taken by the Zemstvo Union, for winter boots, gloves, winter coats and socks involved 75,000,000 roubles. In numerous other directions that organization has accomplished wonders in efficiency, immeasurably aiding the Russian government.

Equally astonishing has been the work accomplished by the Union of Municipalities, which, headed by Moscow, consists of 474 Russian cities and towns. For administrative purposes it is divided into thirteen central districts and its principal work is maintaining relief institutions at the various fronts. Sixteen hundred of these are on the European front. It maintains 208 surgical hospitals in European Russia, seven in Finland and ten in the Caucasus. Forty-five per cent of all the hospital beds in Russia, including those operated by the Russian Red Cross, which is a most extensive organization, are maintained by the Union of Municipalities.

The work of the War Organization Committee is that of still another influential body doing great service, through whose efforts the industrial mobilization of Russia for war purposes has been made possible. Of the really remarkable achievements of the Russian public through its social organizations America has heard but little. Yet, in spite of an inexperienced and raw Russian democracy, the work accomplished has been on a par with that of the French and English governments in their respective countries. Russia has waked up. The war has put her half a century ahead.

AMERICA'S HUGE BENEVOLENCES

WHAT other country in the world gives so freely to benevolences as the United States of America? What other country has the ability as well as the inclination, indeed, to loosen its purse-strings so often and pour out a golden flood so lavishly? It is estimated that in the coming twelve months churches, colleges, philanthropic organizations and hospitals will begin campaigns all over the United States for funds, the total of which will run close to \$750,000,000. This on the authority of the New York Sun, which complacently announces that New York, of course, will be the center of most of these campaigns. We fail to see the "of course" sequence. New York will, probably, do its share of giving, but it is by no means the lion's share. Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, all give largely and about as liberally as New York and to the benevolences cited, such as the International Y. M. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. branches all over the United States that are to ask \$4,500,000 in the first instance and \$15,000,000 in the second, the cities named will, doubtless, contribute fully as much as New York.

It is further stated that the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and other churches want to raise \$60,000,000 to pension superannuated preachers. It is a worthy cause which already has been started by several of the denominations.

This coming year foreign missionary societies of the United States want \$20,000,000 in place of \$15,000,000 because English churches have had to relax their activities, owing to the war, which imposes additional responsibilities on the big neutral country. To celebrate the Luther Reformation anniversary in 1917 the Lutherans and the German Reformed Church between them have set out to raise \$4,000,000. The Congregationalists, it is said, want \$2,000,000 for a celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, Roman Catholics will call for \$6,500,000 for educational and foreign missionary projects and the country at large will spend \$35,000,000 for new charities and parish houses.

Fortunately, the money is here, and while the people have not hesitated to contribute freely to the sufferers abroad, they will continue to meet all reasonable demands on their check books in that same generous spirit that is, heaven be praised, a characteristic of the well-to-do American.

BRYAN ABANDONS CALIFORNIA

WE TAKE it that William J. Bryan has made up his mind that Southern California lacks in the essentials that make life interesting to a retired secretary of state whose mind runs to pacifism. That is our natural assumption on learning that Mr. Bryan is about to "abandon California;" that is to say, he has determined to divest himself of all property holding in California, which we take to mean that he may have found us dull and uninteresting and our commonwealth not quite the place he would care to consider as his future abode. Our informant is an esteemed contemporary, the New York Sun, whose interest in Mr. Bryan does not grow less keen with the passing of years.

Under the caption "California Abandoned," the Sun says:

As The Sun has always taken a lively interest in the efforts of the common people's greatest friend to keep body and soul together and a roof over his head, it prints here, free of charge, a real estate advertisement, copied from the Commoner:

"SAN DIEGO PROPERTY

"For Sale or Trade

"I have three eligible residence lots in San Diego, California, which I desire to sell. Or will trade them for real estate of equal value near Lincoln, Nebraska, Miami, Florida, or Asheville, North Carolina.

"For terms and price apply to

"W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Nebr."

Struggler William so rarely gives up anything—secrets to Dumba and \$1,000 to Wilson's campaign fund are the only things he has parted with in recent years—that the relinquishing of his Californian holdings comes as a shock. It is evident his plan of life has to be changed, and this is sad because it was the ideal plan for every poor man; a self-supporting farm home, a winter place in Florida, a chalet in the mountains, a California rose garden for a change, and a Washington house not too far from the treasury department. Mr. Bryan gave up the Washington house in Calumet place a little more than a year ago when the treasury stopped paying him \$12,000 a year for making a laughing matter of the state department. After that, if memory serves, he lolled in North Carolina and in Florida between chautauquas and learned to love both states.

Perhaps it will pain him to trade off the San Diego lots—unless it's a bargain—but he and California were not made for each other. In the three elections when he ran for president California cast a total of twenty-eight

electoral votes and gave one of these to him. The state does not understand the beautiful character of the man who has kept the crown of thorns off the brow of labor with no profit to himself except perhaps \$50,000 a year and one short clownish period in the cabinet.

Bryan is narrowing down, if he is to be content with two or three physical homes. It must be remembered, though, that he also lives in the hearts of the people and the cocked hat.

In which material home will he place the desk which he carried away from the office of the Secretary of State in July, 1915?

PRISON REFORM GETS A SETBACK

FRICITION between Thomas Mott Osborne, the reform warden of Sing Sing, and the superintendent of prisons has resulted in the resignation of Osborne, who charges that Governor Whitman has acquiesced in the "shameful attacks" made upon him, to the extent of breaking every promise he ever made to the Sing Sing official, both before and after he took office. The culminating order issued by the superintendent of prisons, which was the direct cause of the warden's retirement, was that restricting "lifers" and men serving long terms to the prison walls. It meant that fifty-four of the eighty-four trustees employed at responsible tasks outside of the prison walls must give up their work.

In his letter of resignation Warden Osborne makes the point that Superintendent Carter had never given the Mutual Welfare League system "a fair and full trial." The obnoxious order in point was issued to the press before it reached the warden, giving him no chance to object, to correct or to modify—a mode of procedure calculated to make good administration in any institution impossible. Certainly, it operated to the discredit of the prison administration and was hurtful to the Mutual Welfare League, in the conduct of which the warden took a just pride. Evidently, the reactionary forces have been too powerful for the warden to cope with effectually.

When he went back to Sing Sing last July he was given assurance that the annoying and mischievous interference characterizing previous administrations would cease and that full control of the details of management would be left in his hands. In particular, the Mutual Welfare League system was to be given what it had never had—a fair and full trial. It is too bad that Sing Sing has to lose its progressive and humane warden, because it means, inevitably, that a recurrence to the graft and brutality of the old system will follow. To declare, as Superintendent Carter does, that the new ideas are not workable or that lax methods are employed in their development, would seem to savor of insincerity, since the superintendent admits he has made only three visits to the prison in seven and a half months.

Prison reform work loses a good supporter by Osborne's retirement.

POWER OF THE FILM

TO SAY that the hand that turns the cinema rules the world may be crediting the motion picture with more influence than is deserved, but those who are aware of the powerful influence exerted by the American-made film on the minds of the people of India are not surprised that it has stirred the British imagination to a vigorous protest. Two British colonies, Canada and Australia, have already registered a protest against what they call the corruption of their national ideals through the influence of our films, and now The New Witness of London points out that the same silent agency is undermining British rule in India. Protesting against the embargo placed on the exportation of British films during the war, it says:

"We have to remember that the influence of moving pictures on Oriental peoples is very marked, and that they are likely to receive their impressions of current events from the cinema. While the supply was in British hands the east saw European events through British eyes; once the film trade in the east passes into the hands of the states, that influence is lost."

This protest no doubt reflects the state of mind of the British administration in India, since it is a fact that of late years many young Hindus have preferred to go to America to study instead of to England. Why this is so is not hard to understand. They feel the inspiration of a country that holds out the hope that one day they may realize their ideal of self-dominion.

ARRIVING AT AN UNDERSTANDING

SO FAR as they have progressed, the joint power conferences give fair promise of being productive and seem both to justify the expectations of the mayor and the sagacity of his commonsense plan. Relieved of those rabid and radical influences that have heretofore served to obscure the issue, the conferees have settled down to an amicable, intelligent and rational consideration of the proposition in its essentials.

With the submission of counter propositions, the matter resolves itself to a definite issue and it is gratifying to observe from the proximity in the respective



Message of the Women's Special

By Pearl Rall



HERO and heroine worship has its advantages and its disadvantages. Together with several hundred women of Los Angeles, from club, society and business circles, I braved the terrors of a "luncheon" given Wednesday of this week at the Alexandria to welcome the famous Hughes' Women's Special which has been wending its troublous way westward for several weeks. So hypnotic is the power of names that from the moment that I read of the project and the personnel of the party I felt myself irresistibly drawn by a desire to look upon so brilliant a gathering in one place, to bask in the atmosphere of greatness and possibly to absorb a bit of surplus radiance to my own mental and spiritual advantage. Association is a great factor in our lives. It brushes the cobwebs of inherited prejudice or narrow vision away in wonderful fashion. But like the small boy who saved his pennies to have his ragged boots polished that he might enjoy the luxury of being waited upon, only to be disappointed by an inopportune fire to which everyone ran without giving him a thought I suffered a little disappointment. There was a flurry of excitement in the arrival of the great guests, a confusion of finding places at the tables, a quick service, a few "sample" speeches, and we were off post-haste to Trinity Auditorium, where the real speech-making was to take place. Unappeased by the tantalizingly small draught of the intoxicating air of eminent folk I followed and discovered that the party had a corps of worthy campaign orators. The names corresponded with the mental rank in which I had placed them.

That is the strongest feature of this campaign idea, voiced in the leaflet of instructions to local workers, "Let the women you get to talk for Hughes be women who have done things." These women would make an appeal that mere money power could not, for they are women who are known nationally for their humanitarian work, fearless practicality and intellectual accomplishments; women of big brains and cool judgment.

Being a bookish person, only a few days ago I had been reading about the wonderful adventures of Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr and of her book. I was surprised and pleased to find her a pretty, petit and jauntily gowned young woman with a bright and happy air. She spoke at the afternoon meeting, dealing with the hard facts of legal decisions of Charles Evans Hughes which had aroused comment and campaign criticism, notably with regard to the Danbury Hatters' matter, the Arizona Alien Act decision, the Teachers' Equal Pay decision and other equally important issues.

Another person who interested me immensely was Mrs. Margaret Dreier Robins. As a small girl I remembered having read of her marriage to Mr. Robins, the reformer and writer, and the splendid devotion she showed in turning her back upon ease and wealth for work among the garment workers of Chicago where she went to live after her marriage, not in an aloof fashion but as one of them. Later her advocacy of the cause of the women in this branch of work in certain strike periods, and her organizing ability in the formation of the Women's Trade Union League in which she became president as well as of the national league. Her speech was logical, and to my mind, the most tell-

ing of any delivered in the afternoon. She based her contention upon his record as governor of New York and upon the enactment of fifty-six ameliorative labor laws in that period.

I had anticipated meeting Miss Helen McGregor Todd, or rather gazing upon her for I knew the time did not permit of more than a look or at most a handshake; of seeing Maude E. Miner, whose work among the women of the underworld in New York is so wonderfully described; and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, whom I confess I remember because early in my California newspaper career I had edited such alluring descriptions of her marvellous gowns, with the accom-



Mrs. Katherine Edson

panying syndicate "mat cuts" in illustration; and others equally as interesting.

"Is that little curly-haired foreign girl sitting on the edge of the platform Mary Antin?" I heard someone say at my table, which made me turn interestedly. Mary Antin is one of my heroines, made so by a reading of her great epic poem, "The Promised Land," and in her various visits to the coast I had never seen her. Her "sample" speech was characteristic, quivering with earnestness and emotional fervor; telling why "we voteless women come clear across the continent to instruct you enfranchised women." "It is because we were right there when Hughes made his record and know the real man and his merit." Mrs. William

Demorest of New York was introduced by Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, the chairman, as "our little joker." She proved herself a happy raconteuse and referred to her companions as "Hughesette Crusaders" in her brief history of the tour. But it was Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy's speech that impressed me most for she said when she left New York she was not a suffragist, that Dr. Katherine Davis, the secretary, had declared "they would get her before the trip closed," and that it was not until she entered California that she had been actually won over by the atmosphere of liberality and kindness in the reception extended. Can we live up to such a lovely and gracious compliment? And does it not entail a responsibility that we live up to the reputation? Her message was upon the Mexican situation, upon which she is certainly able to speak authoritatively. Incidentally her presence gave my belief in newspaper veracity a severe jolt, since I had read that she had succumbed to fear of the unpleasant attacks enroute and had deserted the party somewhere in Illinois. Having read her book with such deep interest I was glad she was a brave lady, if for no other reason than that we might look upon her.

Such women as Mrs. Seward Simons, Mrs. Frank Gibson, Mrs. Katherine Edson and Mrs. Florence Collins Porter were among those who went forward from Los Angeles to meet and welcome the incoming guests, Mrs. Edson joining the party in Spokane, Washington. "It has been a wonderful and inspiring experience for me," she said in a much interrupted "interview," after the luncheon and just as the party prepared to depart for the Auditorium. "I regard the disgusting demonstrations enroute as a concerted action on the part of the Democrats to discredit the special and Mr. Hughes. But it has acted as a boomerang and has done much for suffrage. The personnel of the party has changed slightly enroute because women have joined the company for a time and then, called elsewhere by their business, have left it to return to their duties. Mrs. Henry Moskowitz and Miss Mary Dreier were compelled by a strike of the garment workers to remain in the east. The contact with these women and the informal exchange of thought and comparison of methods have been a mutual inspiration to all."

One of the remarkable things I noted about the speech-making was that the cause of labor was the all-important message delivered. This will not be the last political "women's special," either, whether national suffrage for women is granted or not. It has certain features to be criticised, although I saw no evidence of extravagance and lavish and useless expenditure. Men go "junketing" in bunches for all sorts of reasons; why should not women do so—even across the continent? And what is regarded as extravagance in a woman is merely "necessary" expense with a man. This visit is much more important, to my mind, as a woman's movement than as a political campaign for one man. It is a brilliant contact with the woman's thought of the east brought to the women of the west, and if it brings inspiration to good and more perfect endeavor with it the "woman's special" has succeeded in its greatest mission. I have no doubt we will feel somewhat of it in many ways.

figures disclosed that the two factions are converging in thought and premise and seem to be entirely amenable to such compromise as may be further indicated. The tentative figure of \$10,000,000 proposed by the city is admittedly of empirical origin and is not compatible with the basic figures, evolved by their chief engineer and advisor, E. F. Scattergood. Upon the basis of his official estimates, to reproduce the Edison properties alone, it is simple to reach a derivation for the three properties of \$12,000,000. The companies' values of \$12,500,000 in round numbers find substantiation in the valuation placed by the railroad commission of the state upon the Edison system.

Both parties are agreed on abstract physical value as a basis of negotiation, which helps greatly to simplify the matter. While cognizance has been given to the principle of municipal ownership the practical and predominant phase of the matter is economic and that of exigency. If a mutual interim working agreement can be effected which will contemplate ultimate complete municipal ownership with beneficial results greater than peremptory municipal ownership harassed by competition, it will more than justify the result and afford an equitable solution of the legal restrictions with which the power companies are confronted. The companies are agreed to waive the much mooted item of severance damage in its separate identity and accept

in lieu thereof, a term contract for power upon the basis that time heals all wounds. This is admirably in accord with the exigencies of the situation, as the city, despite all of its claims to the contrary, recognizes the fact that it has not and will not for some time have the facilities nor capacity to consummate its purpose and that its future has to be worked out upon a progressive plan.

The whole situation then seems to clarify if looked upon in the light that time is its essence. Both sides have their definite limitations with which to contend. The city,—that of a course to which if not too wisely it is already publicly committed, the companies,—the inexorable rights of bonafide investors and stockholders who demand legal reckoning and atonement. The opening overtures may be regarded as quite propitious. The power companies have shown an inclination to give honest constructive help and co-operation to arrive at the desired result. And this is not wholly unselfish on the part of the companies. It is the city's object in effect, to perpetuate their business and the companies' necessity to participate to the extent of preserving the integrity of their investments.

GRAPHITES

Berlin's bank clerks have issued a round robin demanding a raise of pay to help meet the increased

cost of living. Not to be outdone, 1,500,000 union Britishers have requested their government for a uniform advance in wages. Costly affairs these wars between nations.

* * *

Brooklyn is determined to discourage joy riding. A chauffeur who "borrowed" a man's car from a garage and later returned it intact was arrested for grand larceny and sentenced to three years in Sing Sing. This kind of borrowing is stealing in the eyes of the law, hence the severe sentence imposed. If it is of salutary effect, the judgment will be deemed righteous. At this distance it seems harsh.

* * *

January 1, 1915, Europe held American railroad securities to the value of \$2,704,402,364. July 31, 1916, foreign holdings had been reduced to \$1,415,628,562. In eighteen months, that is, the American market swallowed \$1,288,773,801 of railroad issues without evincing any signs of indigestion. Healthy showing, that.

* * *

Cuts in salaries of German officers went into effect October 1, from the minister of war downward. The reichstag has had the temerity to offer this blow to the militarists. Perhaps, Germany will yet see the error of its ways without waiting for the allies to pump it home.



Imagism and Other Poetry Schools

By Arthur Denison



IF WE do not sit down shortly and learn to box this present day poetical compass, a great fear surges within us that we shall never be able to steer a straight course to any haven of certainty. Soon, surely, as we are sailing now, anything resembling a sense of selection or discretion will be lost in the gray fog of a hopelessly bemused understanding. We must confess ourselves already more or less in the state of Franklin P. Adams's distraught dancing pupil who lamented that "The steps I learn at half-past ten are obsolete by noon." For we are in the midst of schools. They seem to spring up over night. Whenever an experimenter comes upon a fresh toy, he greedily runs away with it and establishes a new ecnacle; excluding all the old, familiar objects and friends, and, except in the rarest of cases, his sense of humor. Had he lived in the age of the romanticists, the reactionaries would have said that he had retreated into a new "tower of ivory." But today it is merely—"Ezra Pound has joined the vorticists." What a thrill for the intelligent reader!

But what, pray, is a school? Is one set up when a feminine member of society, of unimpeachably respectable ancestry retires to her home in the hills surrounding Boston, and mails forth verbal pyrotechnics daily to the editors of all the magazines, including the Atlantic Monthly? Or is one brought into being when a group of slightly sophomoric dilettantes foregather in some attic studio of the lately-Bohemian Washington Square of our greatest city? If school means anything, we imagine the task is not quite so easy. Frankly, as the word is indiscriminately employed by the writers of free verse and those who think polyrhythmically, in their fevered leapings from this bough of sensation to that, we think that it signifies practically nothing.

The neo-classicists undoubtedly constituted a school; Wordsworth and Coleridge went far toward founding one when they wrote the preface to their Lyrical Ballads of 1798. For in each instance they were possessed of standards; definite criteria which molded their work, which they could fall back upon and were willing to defend in time of need.

But the fault to be found with this great agglomeration of modernists, embracing a few Englishmen, a smaller number of literarily-expatriated Americans, and a vast number of natives, including already a subway guard and an art museum watchman—and, we suspect if the truth were known, a charwoman or two—the difficulty with them all is not that they lack ideas as to what they are about; but that they have so many. Two or three certainly to each individual. And it is this excess of motives that makes the task of finding method or order so difficult for anyone attempting to follow them in their literary philanderings.

And so at the outset let us admit that they are concerned with many things; and be properly serious about it. And for the sake of clarity, let us refer to all the various groups in the sundry movements, whether they be imagists, vorticists, or what not, as modernists; although we shall attempt to discover presently in just how far they are really modern.

The general aims of the modernists, then, can be stated briefly without in any way sacrificing justice to brevity. Wherever form and meter are the least impediment to free, natural expression, they would do without them. The systole and diastole of the human heart shall replace the monotonous tread of iambic pentameter. Wherever rhyme is not wholly spontaneous, they would go rhymeless. If the sun seems to burst forth, then it must burst and not shine; although the verse before may have ended in thine. They would deal in terms of the stark image completely denuded of any excess descriptive baggage. And since in this somewhat cursory consideration our honest desire is to touch bottom, let us admit that the more or less garbled versions of what the image exactly is are something else than mere permutations of words.

And lastly, although this tenet is not so widely adhered to, they would abandon the rhapsodic, the mythological, and the wholly imaginative—so entirely divorced from reality as they see it—and find their poetical essence in the common life of the street and shop and field; even as Wordsworth turned to the peasant and things lowly.

This river of verse set in motion by the modernists has been flowing on for several years now; so it is not unfairly soon to try to discover the poetical alluvium, if any, and critically assay it. Had these various persons stood honestly by the creed which they announced as theirs, and gone quietly about the endeavor of infusing new strength into modern verse by means which seemed to them original, the result might have been different. But they were not content to labor unnoticed until honor should accrue to them because of the ends achieved; they must needs call attention to the means which they were employing. O. W. Firkins, in the Nation, puts his critical pen on what is probably their most vulnerable spot when he writes that their greatest mistake was to unfurl the red banner of revolution. Had they not been so certain that they had discovered the "Open Sesame" to the poetical precincts so long considered somewhat holy ground they would certainly have engaged our sympathies to a far greater extent.

True, they were ready enough to admit that verse, good verse, might still be written in the orthodox way; but theirs was the real trick. And had they not been so ready to whisper their secret abroad, and reveal the charm which when once learned and murmured would transform most of us into amazingly creative poetic souls, so many persons today who might better be using their hands than their less nimble brains; and so many presses which might better be printing good honest soap advertisements, would not now be

turning out more massacred prose than is wise for even the most hardy to attempt to digest.

* * *

No doubt the vast production of these many literary climbers is as unpleasant to Miss Lowell, Mr. Pound, Mr. Aldington, and the other leaders of the modernists, as the literary mimics were obnoxious to Chateaubriand when they grouped themselves about him in another romantic period in the history of literature. But Miss Lowell and the others have indiscreetly sown the seeds of a precious sort of pseudo originality; so let them reap the whirlwind of imitation. And too, the assertion that they have not honestly held to their declaration of independence would probably seem irksome to them; but we need not go far to find the truth. When any earnest desire for helpful originality has given way before smartness, preciousness and the vain competitive rush to be the most startlingly original, any good which may have once existed has been enormously vitiated. This sort of debacle is what has been going on in the modernist movement; if such a pell-mell haste to appear in print can be so dignified. An impelling feeling grows to flee it all. For smartness, or any form of literary muck-raking akin to it, can not be substituted for sincerity or high seriousness with any but the most disastrous results. When lilies have to "goggle their tongues" to be impressive, and waistcoat buttons become the subject of Miss Lowell's emotional outbursts; when apple pie and such phrases as the "New England of your sexuality" are made to join hands by Mr. Orric Johns then we may rightly cry—Bad faith!

And if substantiation is still wanting, we have only to look at John Gould Fletcher's published lamentation over "Clipper Ships," printed about a year ago under the caption, "In Memory, The William P. Frye." Written originally in the freest of verse, and many months before the Frye had its unfortunate encounter with a German war craft—with the whole carefully edited by the more expert Miss Lowell so that a cleat should be called a cleat and not a fastening—the verses finally found their way to the public in the New Republic; but here printed as plain, unromantic prose, with occasional rhymes appearing furtively here and there; and then vanishing like frightened hares before the faltering advance of rather feeble prosody. The sentimental allusion to the Frye supplying, we suppose, the timeliness and the sustaining raison d'être.

And with no wish to be offensive, we may recall that the vessel referred to was not clipper ship at all, but a somewhat lumbering schooner; although such an objection is scarcely, we admit, within the scope of a textual consideration.

We will not be led to the extremity of saying that the intentions of these modernists were good; but it does seem to us that the overwhelmingly large part of the products of their pens is about as oppressively unreal as the sentiments of the gentleman who exclaimed, "Oh no! I have never written a poem, but I have been living one for thirty years." And reality, beautiful and unadorned, is what they were after.

* * *

We may now properly try to see in how far the modernists are original in their aims and methods. For if they have been guilty of bad faith in practice, and were mistaken in the freshness of their vision, their reason for being will have largely vanished. One need not look back very far in the pageant of literature to discover any amount of verse written on very free metrical patterns and without rhyme. There is much of it in Arnold and it is mainly accounted unsuccessful. There is a great deal of it in the pages of the French romanticists and following schools from which Miss Lowell would have us believe that she derived much. The writings of the Germans of the storm and stress movement, and particularly those of Schiller, are filled with lyric meanderings mirroring their own sensitive souls; and set down without regard to meter or rhyme.

And if one is inclined to search further, the school of Greek Melic poets, several centuries before our present Christian era, destroys completely any illusion of newness in modernist verse.

As to the use of the image, let us quote a stanza from Alfred de Musset:

"Balade a la Lune"
"C'était dans la nuit brune,
Sur le clocher jauni,
La lune,
Comme un point sur un i!"

The simile of the moon suspended above the church spire like the dot above an i would surely thrill the imagination of any modernist had he been so fortunate as to conceive it first.

* * *

Really the most untilled field of any which the modernists announced as lying within their domain was that which embodied their subject matter dealing with life and things, common and unartificial. Yet in the sixties of the last century a hardy and well-nigh forgotten Scotchman, Robert Buchanan, published a volume of London Poems, songs about costermongers and their trulls, from which we take the following verses, embracing more of the sincerity and beauty of real poetry than exists in any of the modernist efforts which we have seen.

"Even in the unsung city's streets
Seemed quiet wonders meet for serious song,
Truth hard to phrase and tender musical.
For ah! the weariness and weight of tears,
The crying out to God, the wish for slumber,
They lay so deep, so deep! God heard them all,
He set them unto music of His own;
But easier far the task to sing of kings,
Or weave wierd ballads where the moon-dew glistens,
Than body forth this life in beauteous sound."

Buchanan found no necessity to cast away rhyme and meter, but was willing to mold his vision into accepted

forms of power and stability; thereby making his performance a greater achievement of artistic excellence. It would have been well had the modernists taken cognizance of his example.

* * *

This continual attempt at destruction is all very depressing, and it is high time to inquire whether there is no virtue either in the modernist's program or their performance. Indeed we think there is. We know of no more magical handling of words, no more subtle rhythmic effects than are to be found in this verse of Mr. Aldington's poem "Lemures:"

"In Nineveh,
And beyond Nineveh,
In the dusk
They were afraid."

The decidedly real feeling of fear which we think is evoked by these lines may be partially due to the haunting sound of the word Nineveh itself. But we believe not wholly so. The absence of rhyme and metrical sameness contributes much to the whispery uncanniness which this stanza has.

And to give Miss Lowell something of her due, for in spite of the large number of depressingly bad verses which she has written, Miss Lowell remains an able and exceedingly clever woman, one has only to recall the impressive reality of her poem "The Letter," in which she gives a much more vivid idea of the effectiveness of the image, rightly employed, than in many pages of prose explanation which she has written about it. And there is virtue in the performances of many another modernist; when they are impelled by sincerity rather than by a super-arrogant egotism.

* * *

And too, there is much that is of value in their program; although a verdict of many years standing can be cited against them. Modern verse has been far too prone to climb to emotional mountain tops and interrogate the spheres. There is an unpleasant sort of incongruity in the picture of a man stretched full length in a field in the full burst of New England springtime writing well-padded sonnets of the Aegean and the Greece of antiquity. Worthier material of greater moment is more closely at hand.

On the subject of the validity of the technical means which the modernists employ, there may be endless debate; and we shall have to content ourselves with a statement of the conviction that where the decided advantages of rhyme and meter are sacrificed, they must be recompensed for by a greater luxury and excellence of descriptive effects. It seems clear that the makers of free verse must remain satisfied with being merely pretty, fashioning painter's verse; and not attempt to interpret. The rhymed philosophy of Pope is difficult enough. But the unrhymed, unmetrical philosophy of Mr. Fletcher and H. D., for example, is sorrier still.

* * *

And so we arrive at the rather luke-warm conclusion that there is much that is good and much that is bad in it all; with the actual bad at present outweighing the possible good.

And so long as the modernists continue to convey the impression of grown folk acting very like a small boy with his first pair of long trousers it will probably remain so. As a whole, they bear a marked family resemblance to one of the characters of L. Frank Baum whose name escapes us, but whose mark of distinction does not. He carried his sense of humor in his waistcoat pocket, and it was continually falling out. We suspect that the modernists lost theirs long ago. And we doubt if they have yet started to look for it.

Ballade of the King's Pantler

A tyro was Lucullus old
Compared with me, whose servitude
Was passed within this castle cold.
There liveth none who knoweth food
So well as I, or who can dine
A king from ruddy fowl to wine.
There is not one so good as I—
The pantler of his majesty.

I serve on silver or on gold,
And with dispatch and quietude—
Nor diffident, nor over-bold.
When to withdraw and when intrude,
The law of which I know, in fine,
All arts of tact do I combine.
There is not one so good as I—
The pantler of his majesty.

What if I do a share withhold?
'Tis done with great assuetude,
And I enjoy foods manifold.
What! Trickery? Well, I'm no prude.
And boar-head roast, or muscadine,
Or peacock broiled with lentils green;
No one digests so well as I—
The pantler of his majesty.

ENVOI

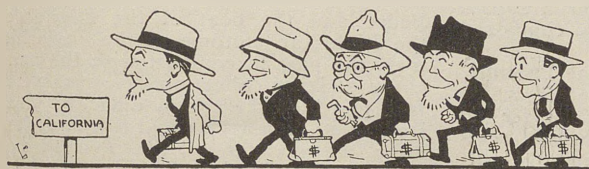
Princes I've seen with manners rude,
And even kings at times are crude.
If I exceed my latitude,
There is not one so good as I—
The pantler of his majesty.

—WILLIAM VAN WYCK.



Involving a Fortune or Patriotism

It has cost Col. L. P. Featherstone and his associates, of Beaumont, Texas, about \$36,000,000 to be loyal to their home town and state, and for cherishing a sincere desire to see the development of an iron and steel industry in Texas. The Colonel and his associates own iron ore properties in East Texas which are said to contain between 100,000,000 and 150,000,000 tons of high-grade brown ores. Charles M. Schwab happened down Texas way about six years ago and took a liking to the Colonel's properties. His liking was so pronounced that he offered \$4,500,000 worth of Bethlehem Steel stock on a basis of one-third par value in exchange for the holdings of Col. Featherstone and his associates. "Schwab, however," said the Colonel, "simply wanted the ore to be shipped out of the state, and so I didn't oppose the stand of my associates. If Schwab's plans had included the building of an iron and steel plant in Texas, I should have urged my associates to close with him on a basis of \$2,000,000 valuation, which I believe would have been possible, and that would have given us \$6,000,000 worth of the stock, par value. It is very true that if we had made the trade and then held on till the price of Bethlehem reached 600, we could have realized about \$36,000,000 for our ore beds." But the Colonel is not wasting any time mourning over the loss of a few paltry millions, for he hopes soon to see the establishment of the government armor plant at Beaumont. He has offered to donate 1,000,000 tons of iron ore to the plant if located there. "But we are in no degree dependent on anything the government may or may not do," says Col. Featherstone, "for we believe we have one of the greatest undeveloped industrial possibilities in the United States, and we will plow right ahead until we get an iron industry in operation."



California Fever Attacking Easterners

According to H. M. Bigelow, general superintendent at Bullock's, who has just returned from a business trip in the east, the farmers of the middle west are simply rolling in wealth and are talking nothing but of taking vacations in California—at least all those he met were. Naturally he could not blame them for feeling so intensely enthusiastic and consequently he is looking forward to a veritable exodus soon toward the west and especially toward Southern California and Los Angeles. He says that by reason of the glowing reports carried back by pilgrims to the two California fairs, the Panama-Pacific Exposition and the San Diego Fair, every one looks upon this as an earthly paradise and they want to see for themselves, or to renew their happy recollections by a second visit. He reports that farmers are receiving big prices for their pork and live-stock, and therefore can listen to the call from California. Mr. Bigelow was accompanied by his charming wife, and they visited Chicago and various points in Iowa while away.

Nifty Folder For Salt Lake

One of the nifty folders I have seen for many days is that entitled "The Organ and the Bells," issued by the Salt Lake Route. Not alone for the illustrations, which picture the interesting sights of Salt Lake City and of certain California points, but for its alluring descriptions of the places and wonders enroute it is remarkable. It is the story of five travelers; "the architect from New York, the Council Bluffs grocer, the Boston musician and his wife," and the writer, and is written in racy style though chockful of facts—which might be designated dry facts if they were not so brightly handled, since they are not really new. As for instance, with regard to the wonderful acoustics of the great Temple at Salt Lake:

"We took seats in the last row, watched the guide walk to the far front of the vast room which seats

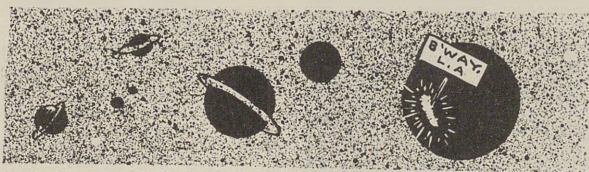
eight thousand, heard him whisper that he was about to drop a pin into his felt hat, and held our breaths. Then distinctly came a light but clear sound, a sort of tap. Drop a match 2 or 3 inches onto a newspaper upon your desk and you have the sound that we heard the full length of that huge chamber. He whispered that he was going to repeat, we listened eagerly again and heard it plainly. The whispering, too, was more easily audible than a spoken word in an ordinary church or theater. It was wonderful. The architect could not sit still. He tiptoed to the walls and felt of them, peered at the lofty ceiling, swept the room fore and aft with his keen eyes and whispered questions to the guide until the choir of five hundred voices had taken its place near the pulpit.

"While we were waiting for the organ, a breeze rustled the branches of trees, birds sang, and the sound of running water nearby fell pleasantly upon our ears. 'Why, I didn't notice a brook as we came here from the Temple, dear,' said the musician's wife. 'Mmm, other side of the Tabernacle probably,' answered her husband wisely. The wind veered in our direction and the stream was now tumbling and splashing over the rocks at a good rate. Suddenly it crashed over the falls with a roar in which we could hear the creaming and frothing of thousands of globules. The musician straightened up and looked at us. 'It is the organ!' he said in an honest tone of surprise and we gave him a long credit mark for not pretending that he knew all the time."



Only a Century Behind

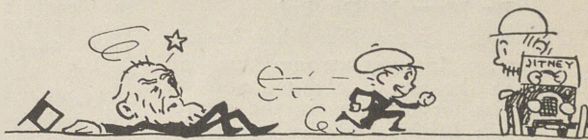
Shades of Dana! What is happening to the New York Sun? A few months ago and this long-established journal, so famous in its day for poetry and literary criticism, changed hands; and throughout the country, considerable concern was manifested, especially by journalists, as to the ultimate fate of the metropolitan newspaper. And well might the critics take a long breath: a recent issue of the Sun reprinted a poem entitled, "Father, I Call Thee!" from "A Harvest of German Verse," published by the Appletons, and after crediting the translation to Margarete Muenterberg, the editor added this note: "Theodor Koerner wrote this little masterpiece during this war, just before he went into the battle that cost him his life." Almost any poetry that has sprung from this awful carnage would be interesting and might be welcome; but Karl Theodor Koerner never fell in the "Great War," and therefore he did not write the poem, famed as one of the most notable specimens of war-verse, prior to any contest of methods and machinery mechanical and prosy rather than spectacular and heroic. Koerner, who was a friend of Schiller, having been born at Dresden in 1791, perished on August 26, two hours after finishing his swan-song and while fighting, about one hundred and three years before the New York Sun killed its office-cat and took to dreary dozing.



Plans for "A Great White Way"

What plan could be better conceived than one to make Broadway, Los Angeles, shine forth as one of the most brilliantly lighted among the world's municipal highways—to make this admittedly fine business thoroughfare in a true sense "a Great White Way?" Such a scheme, I note, was tentatively launched this week at a luncheon tendered to Walter D'Arcy Ryan, director of the illuminating engineering laboratory of the General Electric Company and the man who designed the illuminations at the San Francisco Exposition, the feature which made that show such a wonderful night spectacle. Mr. Ryan's presence here was due to the interest of E. Avery McCarthy, W. W. Mines, Fred W. Blanchard, Dean Mason, R. J. Cash, D. F. McGarry, Pierre Mason, Charles Welton, E. R. Davis and E. P. Morphy, these gentlemen being present at the luncheon at the Athletic Club to hear Mr. Ryan tell of the possibilities of making Broadway a model of artistic lighting. He counseled Los Angeles business men to forget their personal property interests and fix their attention upon a single street at the be-

ginning, following with others when opportunity and money became available. Such a plan, as I believe, has most attractive possibilities. Broadway is in itself a remarkable thoroughfare as compared with any business avenue in the world, and the enhancement which would result from a down-to-date scheme of illumination seems obvious. By all means a "White Way" that will dazzle and attract the world, if we can have one without drawing too much from our other deserving business lanes.



Jitney Manners and Young America

Recently one of my literary friends, who is of the old school of courtly manners and a gentle soul, whose white hair and gracious manners should elicit respect anywhere, had an annoying but highly interesting experience (for him) in the course of a jitney ride to the city from a point in the suburbs. Said he, "I boarded a jitney near my home and rode a block or two when the bally thing broke down and I was forced to hail another. Several other passengers were waiting on the corner and as the vehicle drew up a smart young boy in knickers hopped in past me as I stepped up into it, preempting the only empty seat. I was decidedly annoyed so I remonstrated with him. 'Your manners are in accord with your years, a trifle short; but not in accord with what your years should exhibit,' I said. To which he replied pertly, 'O shut up. This ain't no place for company manners. Hop lively, old geezer.' In a few moments a more comfortable seat was vacated and naturally I made a motion to reach it when that impudent young barbarian nimbly reached it first and ensconced himself satisfiedly while I took what remained and vowed never to ride in a jitney again, the while ruminating on jitney manners and the spirit of Young America."



Honors For General Wankowski

In conferring a medal on Brigadier General Robert Wankowski, symbolizing his twenty-five years of active service with the California National Guard, the state has shown that she is not ungrateful to one of her most gallant and useful soldiers. The medal, a handsome gold affair with the figures "25" set in diamonds, was presented to the General recently at Nogales, and none of those present at the ceremony was more delighted than Mrs. Wankowski, who bore the medal proudly home to display it to friends. Gen. Wankowski's soldierly record has been a model one in the California National Guard. He has been just the opposite from what we call the "carpet knight" type, for he has ever been keenly alert to the arduous needs of the service. He began in a lowly berth, by the way, having enlisted in 1891 as a bugler. His rise to his present rank, which was conferred on him by Governor Pardee, was truly remarkable, though admittedly due to merit. He was among the first to answer the call for the war with Spain, and served as captain of Company A, Seventh Infantry. The Graphic is glad to mix its cheers with the others in hailing the return this week of our gallant soldier friend from patrol duty along the Mexican border.

Welcome Home Again!

Friend Lynn M. Purdy, Alexandria's able head steward, has returned from Michigan, accompanied by his bride. The happy pair visited Chicago and the Grand Canyon of Arizona on their trip West. According to the latest bulletin the hopeful little family is ensconced in a pretty little bungalow in the West Adams district. Upon his return, Mr. Purdy stayed in the culinary department just long enough to break in a new steward, for the hotel has chosen him for the responsible position of general stock keeper. As such he will have charge of the storing and distribution of all merchandise purchased by the hotel. This promotion is viewed in the light of recognition of the exceptional services rendered by Mr. Purdy in the past. His many friends wish him the best of luck in "both" of his new ventures.

Because a restaurant keeper in Brooklyn broke his contract with the hat check man, the latter has sued for \$10,000 for prospective tips. The complainant had agreed to pay \$2,500 for the tip privilege for the first year and \$3,000 for the second. In Brooklyn, too.



Art



By Mary N. Du Bois

FOR several years there has been a revival of interest among American painters in the art of etching, and we have felt its fervor here, in the efforts of Benjamin Brown and the sturdy little club "The Print Makers of Los Angeles" which he has fathered and is now bringing up in the way it should go. All this is to bring your attention to the fact that there is a collection of prints in the Print Room of the Museum at Exposition Park, which is well worth the journey there to see. Miss Augusta Senter of Pasadena has loaned them to the Museum and the exhibition is a credit to her taste and discrimination as well as to her generosity. They will remain in the print room until November 1. The collection includes French, German, Italian, Scotch, Swedish, English and American etchers. It ranges in point of time from Durer to our contemporary etchers and includes such names as Rembrandt, Piranesi, Zorn, Sir Seymour Hayden, Millet, Whistler, Daubigny, Childe Hassam, Mary Cassatt, Joseph Pennell and others. It is a splendid opportunity to study the individuality of each artist and his use of line and the many other points that distinguish one artist from another.

Durer's "Virgin and Sceptre" executed in 1516 is totally different in treatment from Rembrandt's "Landscape with Swans." The former has a dignity and stateliness quite inconsistent with its diminutive size. It is most painstaking in execution and has a fine regard for textures. How wonderfully the draperies are handled! A century later Rembrandt etched the plate for "Landscape and Swans" which hangs at the left of Durer's print. We must not forget that with Rembrandt etching reached its greatest perfection. The great painter

pret early morning with such a suggestion of dawn and with such spontaneity? Surely it is the work of a moment!

Anders Zorn's "Dagmar" is one of this artist's favorite woodsy scenes, with a young woman bathing. As always with Zorn, it is full of fine spirit with marvelous feeling for flesh.

Childe Hassam's "Cos Cob" is full of the care-free life of summer time, delightful in its suggestion of out-of-doors. The reflections on the balcony from the leaves of the trees seem fairly to dance so full of movement are they.

Joseph Pennell's "Dock Head" gives us fine perspective and great depth in water and sky.

A little apart and aside from the bustle of Broadway we found this little shop. I think it was the entrance that attracted us. No flaring "ad" announces to a sign-board (no pun intended) public the treasures of this little place. One is rather lured to it by the bright bit of green grass at the doorway and by the dash of the wall fountain in its nook. The whole effect upon the incomer is that delightful one of discovery.

Stepping through the arched doorway one's eyes travel over dark, well-toned floors and restful walls. Then a gorgeous satin brocade in luscious tones of mauve and silver catches our attention and the attendant tells us it is an altar cloth from an old cathedral in Italy. A glowing Spanish shawl with long ripe-purple fringe hangs just below a choice old print hung cunningly so that its lovely soft old colors may be brought out to the best advantage.

Then one wanders on by a wonderful old refectory table, compelling by reason of the dents in its surface and the rich old color of the wood. It is full

Seventh Annual Exhibition of the California Art Club were distributed as follows:

First prize—Hanson Puthuff, "Shadows of the Night."

Second prize—John H. Rich, Portrait of Miss Alice Elliott.

Honorable mention—Sidney Dale Shaw, Westward in Manhattan.

Richard Miller, William Wendt, Ward Winchell and Antony Anderson comprised the jury.

Dana Bartlett is holding an exhibition of his canvases at the Friday Morning Club. They will remain on the walls until the end of the month.

* * *

William Swift Daniell has opened a small gallery in Pease Brothers' shop on Hill street. Here he is showing a group of canvases by local men. These will be followed later by others through-

In black mantillas brought from far-off Spain For Church and State held their fiestas here. But now the jangling street car drowns the bells; The Plaza circle swarms with Mexicans; The old church draws up closer to Fort Hill As though it feared this touch of modern life And well it may for God is but a name Where minted metal rules the world of men.

The accompanying sketch shows the old Plaza in idealistic fashion, but not untruthfully, with Mexican loafers on the benches in a setting of palm branches. Central Park is another interesting picture, described as where "the haughty pigeons beg so daintily; while

"men sit and argue while they sit; Condemn the Government; the way of it; Settle the great, complex affairs of State To their content, such is Democracy.

In San Francisquito Canyon where "yel-



"In Arcady"—Elizabeth Edmond

out the winter. The exhibitors now showing are Richard Miller, John Rich, William Cahill, Guy Rose, J. Duncan Gleason and Max Wieczorek.

Among the sculptors who are showing their work at the exhibition of the California Art Club at Exposition Park, is Miss Elizabeth Edmond, whose work "In Arcady," is here reproduced. It is sprightly and full of childish merriment, spirited, graceful and unforced. The naive little figures seated at each end piping music for the dancers, are deliciously unconscious and intensely absorbed in their occupations.

Julia Bracken Wendt's "Sketch" is well toned and spirited. Her mermaid fountain is in pyramidal form, composed of three graceful figures.

Maude Daggett's "Terminal Portrait" is a reproduction the original of which is in an English garden. The feeling of protection for the bird which rests in the child's hands is charmingly portrayed.

C. Gruenfeld's "Native Son" has sterling qualities as has his "Portrait Bust Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee." Beulah Mays' "Waiting" shows a keen observation of character.

low grains of gold were first found by a Californian," in Cahuenga Pass and the King's Highway of which Mr. Edson says

"we, the high priests unto a great ideal Made Queen's Highway by giving women rights

with La Brea, Southwest Museum, a lovely sketch of idealistic viewpoint, Second Church of Christ Scientist, another exceptionally well executed pen sketch, the Railroad Tracks, Sycamore Grove, the Oil Fields, Down Spring Street, "They called it Primavera, those old dons," at Fourth and Main, Down Broadway from Temple, Up Broadway from Seventh, the Inner Harbor; San Pedro and the boat of the Keeper of the Light; an epitome of the city's history, the past in contrast with the present, a striking collection of contrasts, in fact, in which the commonplace is idealized as it should be regarded, and done after the manner of the Pennell San Francisco book. It will be a fitting tribute and souvenir of the City of the Angels.



Rarely Artistic Book and Art Shop

etcher's hand is shown in the charming flow of line and the perfect values.

In Daubigny's "Landscape" we recognize the same qualities which distinguish his canvases. Here the same expanse of sky, stretch of meadows and trees en masse, in this print all drawn with the minutest detail.

There is a group of five or six prints from the hand of James Abbott MacNeil Whistler, all full of the artist's whimsical charm. "Billingsgate," is one of the Thames series. In this there is great feeling for rhythm. "Street Savanne" is a moonlight scene. The tops of the buildings are in a bright, mysterious light, while the street lies in deep, melting shadow. Here is an unusual feeling of solidity. "Annie" shows the maximum of character with a minimum of means. "Early Morning, Battersea Bridge," a lithograph, has all the luscious, subtle qualities of a Whistler nocturne. Could any one but he so inter-

of suggestion of human contact and old world lives. Then on and up a few steps into a well-appointed library where easy chairs invite loafing and book cases filled with specially bound volumes pique one's curiosity. There is an air of leisure here, rare in this day and age, and new part of the world. If you are interested the master of the shop will let you peep into rare old first editions which he cherishes in secret places and perhaps will let you see the tiny Italian book with Lord Byron's name in his own handwriting on the fly leaf. There are other rooms, softly lighted by quaint lamps and gay with many hued flowers charmingly arranged but go—and explore for yourself!

Hosvop Pushman is exhibiting his canvases at the new gallery at Mission Inn, Riverside. They will remain on view at the Inn until November 1.

Winners of the prizes given at the

Week of October 23 to October 28

Main Gallery—Museum of History, Science and Art, Exposition Park—Seventh Annual Exhibition of the California Art Club.

Print Room—Museum of History, Science and Art—Collection of Etchings, loaned by Miss Augusta Senter.

Friday Morning Club—Canvases by Dana Bartlett.

Pease Brothers—Canvases by Richard Miller, William Cahill, J. Duncan Gleason, John Rich, and Guy Rose; Portraits in Pastel by Max Wieczorek.

Steckel's Gallery—Studies of Indian Life and Arizona Landscapes—Lon Megargee.

Local Artists Picture Los Angeles

From the high Sierras to the sea with the eyes of an artist and the pen of a poet will be pictured the places of especial romantic and practical interest about Los Angeles in a forthcoming little volume under a similar title, which bears the names of Charles Farwell Edson and Marion Holden Pope. The book will appear early in November, in a neat and harmonious dress of yellow and brown boards and contain twelve etchings and twelve pencil sketches by Mrs. Pope in illustration of Mr. Edson's well-rounded verses. In the latter there is a rare combination of musical quality with graphic detail and sound philosophy as in description of La Reina de Los Angeles, 1781, wherein appear many well known old Spanish family names:

The Forsters, del Valles and the Picos, Sepulvidas, Morenos, Coronels; The Lugos, the Serranos, Alveras Were called to mass by these old mission chimers.

The Plaza was alive with prancing steeds; Gay Senoritas smiled behind their fans

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Music

By W. Francis Gates

IT seems the souls of (musical) angels do not necessarily choose their human tenements from angelic surroundings. There are many examples to prove this—Haydn, Verdi, Dvorak, Liszt and a score of other great musicians sprang from families in the lower circles. Mischa Elman belongs to this class—a Russian Jew, born of uncultured parents in a little village in the southern part of Russia. But wonderful powers of musical assimilation and expression were given the lad.

At twelve years of age he made his debut in St. Petersburg, under Auer, and since that he has been ranked as one of the foremost violinists of the world. Not so intellectual a player as Ysaye nor so soulful as Kreisler, but one to whom there is no terror in technic.

He opened the Behymer Philharmonic course of concerts at Trinity auditorium, last Tuesday night, playing to the largest audience that has welcomed a violinist in nearly a decade. Now twice the age he was at his debut, he gradually is broadening his playing as he broadens his outlook on life. Considering his early surroundings and the limitations of his intellectual opportunities, it was natural that his early years showed him as purely a wonder-child, a phenomenon of virtuosity, the like of which appears only once in two or three decades. Now he is a full-fledged artist, playing the larger works with poise and sentiment—if less of that appearance of egotism with which he is plentifully equipped.

On this program, the Vivaldi concerto, an old Italian score, showed Elman's strong feeling for rich, melodic, almost vocal, tone; while the Ernst concerto (in F sharp minor) proved his complete encompassment of the necessities of high virtuosity. These works written by violinists are particularly rich in their requirements, for no one better than a violin virtuoso knows the possibilities of his instrument—he writes only for the virtuoso. The Scolero variations on a theme by Mozart was the third of the opening trio of works on the program, which trinity of themselves would mark a performer a master. By the way, the dictionaries are decidedly reticent on the personality of this last composer. Who is Scolero? A young Spaniard yet in his twenties, and for some time a resident of London.

Several shorter numbers especially combined largeness of tone with his fluent technical proficiency. One might expatiate on his fluid sweep of octaves and tenths, his broad singing power of tone, his wonderful agility of bowing—but these are details for the class room—and the sensational writer. When one has said Elman ranks in the class with Kreisler and Sarasate, one has said all. Entirely adequate was the accompaniment of Philip Gordon—how good to see a straightforward English or American name on an artist program even if not accompanied by an American physiognomy. This afternoon Elman's second program will be almost as interesting as the one above, including a Spohr concerto and a Valse Macabre written for Elman by Godowski.

Here is your chance for fame—and a laurel wreath. The National Federation of Music clubs awards honors to those who win in the state contests. It will be remembered that a dozen successful contestants were heard in Los Angeles at the convention last year, they coming from all parts of the country. Now another contest is under way and the local young professional musicians are invited to compete.

A contest will be held about the same time in Oakland and the winners in these two will later take part in another to decide who will be the representatives of California in the district contest. The winners of the first contest provided one of the most interesting of the biennial festival programs and the movement has been of value to participants beginning a professional career.

The Ebell auditorium will be used for the local competition, which takes place November 4. All contests will be open to the public at an admittance fee of 25 cents.

The work is in charge of Mrs. A. N. Jamison, vice-president of the National

Federation of Musical Clubs. Mrs. Hennion Robinson will act as accompanist for those who desire it.

George Barriere certainly owes Dr. Frank Crane a good dinner. In one of the syndicate editorials published by the good doctor, he evidently ran short of abstract subjects on which to lecture the people, and it occurs to him to "write-up" Barriere, the flutist of the Barriere ensemble, which played here last season at Trinity auditorium. And so Mr. Barriere is the recipient of half a column of nosebags in several papers clear across the continent—all to the good of the Barriere publicity. And of a kind that the Barriere publicity agent could not begin to buy, in the ordinary course of free passes. To quote a few literary exuberances concerning the flute, Dr. Crane says it "is the violet in the nosegay of music-making instruments—as if a timid star in the sky was telling you things, pyxies dancing in the moonbeams on the midnight green-sward, vanished souls calling back in tenuous fragments of mystery, little angels practising sonatinas for some heaven concert, vague thoughts becoming embodied in melody, the intimate loveliness of life's hidden hopes, the imperial beauty of death and after, all transmuted into lacework of filmy thread." Where, oh, where is Otheman Stevens after all that!

Five great pianists are to play in Los Angeles this season. It is rumored that Paderewski will return for his other ten thousand dollars, later in the season. Godowski will play in the Philharmonic matinee series of recitals, at Trinity Auditorium, October 28. Then come at intervals, Percy Grainger, an Australian pianist who has attracted much attention in England and the east in the last two or three years and whose name as composer equals his fame as pianist. Josef Hofmann comes later and also Rudolph Ganz, the latter in joint recital with Albert Spalding, the violinist. This will be the largest array of pianists to be heard here in one season—the total of piano programs being eight for these artists, with other recitals by lesser lights throughout the season.

San Francisco has been having its orchestral experiences and it is providing new thrills in that line of late. Now comes the news that differences of opinion between the director and financiers of the "People's Philharmonic orchestra" have caused a separation and promise of the formation of still another symphony orchestra. Unless wisdom prevails in that camp pretty soon, there will be obsequies needed for both of them as New York, itself, with its millions of population, could not make a financial success of three symphony orchestras. Large audiences are assured the Symphony orchestra under Alfred Hertz; and the others—well, we will await the next move on the checker board of war.

Friars Club, New York, announces a "Ladies' Day" of music, one program being given by Albert Spalding, Rudolph Ganz, George Barriere and Andre Benoist. Sounds like a Gamut Club program.

Last Monday afternoon the Saint Cecilia Musical Club presented its members a varied program in which the participants were Mrs. Charles Lick, Mrs. Benjamin Blosser, Mrs. Jesse McKnight, Mrs. Roy Kellogg, Sadie Stanton, Mrs. Philip Zobelein, Mrs. Bernard Schulman, and Miss Willy Smyser, who had charge of the program.

Among those featured for the Gamut Club "smoker" last Wednesday night was Dr. Stewart Lobingier, speaking on the influence of German philosophy on American music and culture, Charles Keeler, reading his own poetry, the Allen Hancock trio, A. Rae Condit, entertainer, Homer Simmons, pianist, and John J. Broughton, bass. Added to these will be several numbers by the Gamut Club Orpheum Tri-quartet.

Mendelssohn Choral Club of Highland Park district has begun its season

of practice under the following officers: Dr. T. J. O. Volkman, president; Mrs. Harriet Dinsmore, vice-president; Robert Sudall, secretary-treasurer; Gertrude Mallory, librarian; Zoe McClure, Charles A. White and Charles B. Lefler, music committee; Priscilla Butterfield, Nina Robinson, Mrs. L. B. Boreman and George Evans, voice committee. J. Benson Starr is director and Frances Mallory is accompanist. The work of this club will be referred to in a later issue of The Graphic as offering a good example of the neighborhood musical society.

Bavagnoli, the opera conductor who was here with a company several years ago, has joined the Italian army.

Boston National Grand Opera Company, which sings here late in the season, will include among its artists Sarayme Reynolds, Mabel Riegelmann, Maggie Teyte, Luisa Villani, Maria Gay, Richard Martin, Jose Mardones, and many others. Fulgencio Guerrieri, who has been in Los Angeles for a time, will be one of the conductors.

When in Uruguay, lately, Camille Saint Saens was requested to write a national hymn for that republic. He did so, and has handed over the fee, 5,000 francs, to the French government for the Society of Artists.

John McCormack started his tour with an audience of four thousand in Boston. But Behymer is taking no chances; he will increase his capacity by taking McCormack to the Shrine Auditorium.

It is stated in an Eastern paper that William Shakespeare will soon return to the Pacific coast and will teach for a time in Seattle. If this is true, doubtless Mr. Shakespeare will pass the winter in Los Angeles, with which city he is much enamoured.

And now comes the news that Mme. Schumann Heink, according to a Tacoma writer, will buy an eight hundred acre farm near Dallas, on which to pass her declining days. Which is somewhat at variance with a statement she made in San Diego recently that she regards her Grossmont home as a permanency, especially since her son recently was buried in that neighborhood.

Mischa Elman was the lion at a reception given in his honor last Wednesday evening at the elegant headquarters of the College of Music of the U. S. C., Thirty-second and Figueroa streets. To this were invited a large number of the musical community. No musical program was arranged and the affair was

entirely of a social nature, being one of a series of social and musical events planned for the season by the management.

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Social & Personal

By Ruth Burke Stephens

AMONG the first of the season's brilliant weddings, and one that will take high social precedence, was that of Thursday evening when Miss Anita Thomas, the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas of 2327 South Flower street became the bride of Mr. Wells Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Morris of The Palms on West Adams street. The ceremony took place in St. John's Episcopal Church at 8:30 o'clock, Rev. Frank Roudenbuch officiating. More than 1500 invitations had been issued for the wedding and the beautiful church was filled with a large and brilliant assemblage of society folk. The auditorium was elaborately decorated. Quantity of greenery was used, trailing vines of the asparagus plumosus being festooned in profusion throughout the body of the church, while potted palms and plants formed a wondrous background. The altar was arranged in the asparagus ferns, intermingled with pink chrysanthemums and satin ribbons. The bride who was given away by her father, was attired in a gown of white tulle, trimmed with silver and made with a long flowing train that fell from the shoulders. The skirt was cut in point effect and was trimmed with the silver, while the bridal veil, held in place by a band of silver, dropped in graceful folds to the hem of the train. The bride carried a beautiful shower bouquet of white orchids, jasmine and lilies of the valley, arranged with sprays of maidenhair ferns and satin ribbons. Mrs. Paul Grimm, the matron of honor, had chosen rose-pink for her color, her gown of pink tulle being made over pink satin, while a taffeta train was brocaded in silver. A silver band served as her head ornament and she carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Jones, Miss Louise Hunt, Mrs. Roy Silent, Mrs. Elliott Palmer, Miss Lucille Ballard and Miss Amy Busch. This sextette of charming young women was in pink. The gowns were of pale pink taffeta trimmed with silk net of the same shade with narrow gold ribbon, while tiny silk flowers in pastel blue, yellow and pink gave a Dresden effect to the trimmings. The skirts were ornamented at the front with big butterfly bows of pink tulle, made flat with fluffy loose ends. Bridesmaids veils were also worn, the length of folds in the back being carried over the arm. The veils were caught to the head by bands of turquoise blue ribbon, fastened at one side with a bow and short streamers. Turquoise colored slippers completed the costumes, while each bridesmaid carried a muff of turquoise blue tulle ornamented with a Frenchy bouquet of cyclamen, forget-me-nots, and baby roses in pink and yellow. Following the ceremony at the church Mr. Morris and his bride proceeded to the Los Angeles Country Club where a brilliant reception was held, about four hundred guests being invited. Here the decorative scheme employed at the church was artistically carried out. Later Mr. and Mrs. Morris left for a honeymoon trip. They will, upon their return, make their home temporarily with the bride's parents, but plan to be domiciled in their own new home at 2325 Scarff street early in December. The young bride, who is a granddaughter of Judge Charles Silent, and of proud Southern California lineage, is one of the most popular of the local society girls. She was educated in the east, following the completion of her studies here. Mr. Morris, who was graduated from Princeton in 1913, formerly lived in St. Louis. With his parents he came to Los Angeles about two years ago and as a member of The Bachelors he has been much favored socially. His capitulation to Master Cupid will mean that Mr. Morris will join the ranks of The Benedicts, which organization is fast depleting The Bachelors' membership.

Captain and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner are planning to occupy their beautiful West Adams street home within the next few weeks. At present they are domiciled at Hotel Darby.

Mr. and Mrs. Telfair Creighton and son, Mr. Neal Creighton, of 2626 Ellendale Place, have moved to 2674 Ellendale Place, where they will be domiciled for the winter months. They have with them Mrs. Juana Neal Levy, Miss Francesca Neal and Mr. Edward Peet Creighton.

Lieutenant George S. Patton, Jr., aide to Major General Pershing and hero of one of the spectacular engagements between American cavalymen and Villista bandits, is in Los Angeles on a fifteen days' leave of absence. He is with his wife and their two little daughters at Lake Vineyard Ranch, San Marino, the home of his father, Mr. George S. Patton, who is a nominee for the United States Senate.

In honor of Miss Barbara Wiley whose engagement to Rev. John Christfield Donnell of Newark, N. J., was announced recently, Mrs. Birney Donnell and Mrs. Horace Donnell, sisters-in-law of the bridegroom-to-be entertained with a prettily arranged bridge tea, the affair being given at the home of Mrs. Birney Donnell in Victoria Park. Assisting the hostesses were Mrs. J. A. Colegrove, Mrs. W. E. Deering, Mrs. P. G. Cotter, and Mrs. W. E. Partridge. Mrs. Horace Donnell, one of Miss Wiley's hostesses is herself a bride, and it was to officiate at her marriage to his brother that Rev. John Donnell came on to Los Angeles, his former home city, from the east recently.

Mrs. James Fargo of New York City, who has been visiting here for a number of weeks as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George King of St. James Park, will leave November 3 for New Orleans, where she will visit her son, later stopping off in Washington, en route to her home. Recently, in honor of Mrs. Fargo, Mrs. Frank Griffith entertained with an attractive luncheon. Other guests included Mrs. Mary Wilcox Longstreet, Mrs. Jaro von Schmidt, Mrs. Dan McFarland, Miss Louise Burke, Mrs. E. T. Earl, Mrs. Harry Coburn Turner and Mrs. Harry Robinson.

Among the young folks who will entertain with Hallowe'en parties are little Lucia Frances and Burnett Turner who are inviting a number of their young friends to a merry party to be given at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coburn Turner, Friday, October 27.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Mackie of Sixth street, Santa Monica, will be host and hostess Hallowe'en at a supper-dance. A score or more friends have been invited for the occasion, and the affair promises to be particularly pleasurable.

Mr. and Mrs. Bard of Hueneme have been enjoying a short visit in Los Angeles. En route home they plan a brief sojourn at Santa Barbara.

In compliment to Mrs. Virginia Pierce who is occupying the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Niven for the winter season, Mrs. Earle Anthony entertained Wednesday with an attractively appointed luncheon. This is only one of several charming social courtesies which are being extended this popular visitor. Another of recent date was the informal luncheon given by Mrs. Harold Cook, the guests later being taken to the Orpheum.

Among recent affairs was a luncheon given by Mrs. Burton Green of Beverly Hills. Guests were Mrs. Arthur Braly, Mrs. Herman Janss, Mrs. Jack Jevne, Mrs. Richard Bishop, Mrs. R. Campbell, Mrs. Jefferson P. Chandler, Mrs. John Mott, Miss J. A. Street, Mrs. Thomas Lee Woolwine and her guest, Miss E. Wharton of Tennessee.

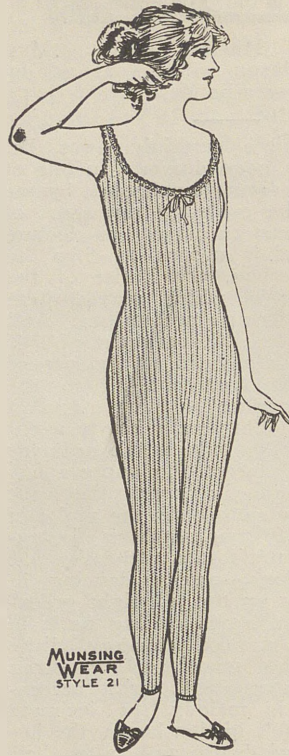
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Woolwine and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weeks Banks have returned again to their city home on Lake street, after having passed a most enjoyable summer season at Hermosa Beach.

Mrs. Jane Catherwood has returned home from a three-months' eastern trip, which included all of the larger cities of the Atlantic coast. Dr. Catherwood, who accompanied his wife, has gone on to Seattle for a month's stay. Mrs. Catherwood, who is a prominent musician, will soon resume her studio evenings.

Mrs. Georgia W. Ober left a few days ago for Topeka, Kansas, where she will attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Winifred Burch, daughter of Judge Burch of the Kansas Supreme Court. Mrs. Ober plans to remain away all winter and will visit with her sister, Miss Mollie Byerly Wilson, widely known concert singer. Miss Wilson is now in

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Chicago but will soon leave for Kansas City where she is to fill an engagement.

Mrs. George H. Stewart of 754 Kensington Road entertained with a smart bridge luncheon Thursday. Yellow chrysanthemums and every conceivable Hallowe'en suggestion was used in the attractive decorations of the rooms. Places were laid for Mrs. George Brock, Mrs. Edward Judson Brown, Mrs. Fred Hooker Jones, Mrs. W. W. Orcutt, Mrs. W. R. Mail, Mrs. V. S. Beardsley, Mrs. Emil Kirchner, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Bert Holcomb, Mrs. Ellis Jenkins, Mrs. Marion Welsh, Mrs. W. D. Stephens and Mrs. Elizabeth McManus.

In honor of Mischa Elman, one of the most celebrated violinists of the world, and to mark the formal opening of the new home of the college of music of the University of Southern California, one thousand invitations were issued for the reception given Wednesday evening. Those in the receiving line were Dr. George F. Bovard, president of the University, and Mrs. Bovard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fisher Skeele, dean, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. William Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Cogswell, Miss Lillian J. Backstrand, Miss C. Adelaide Trowbridge, Miss M. Esther Davidson, Miss Helen Harris Chute, Mr. Earl Bright, Mr. and Mrs. William Mead. Assisting were Mrs. S. W. Middleton, Mrs. Eva Needham, Mrs. H. Trowbridge, Mrs. W. R. Towne, Mrs. Roy Arnold and Mrs. Ida McCullough.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bigelow of 608 St. Andrews Place, have returned from a most delightful eastern trip, having left Los Angeles shortly after the marriage of their daughter, Miss Irene Bigelow, to Mr. Louis Clifford Belden. In their absence Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow visited with relatives and friends in Iowa and in Chicago, their stay in those cities being made particularly memorable by the many enjoyable social courtesies extended them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Disston are recent arrivals from the east and are domiciled at Hotel Alexandria. They plan an extended sojourn in California. Mr. Disston is a scion of an old Philadelphia family.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Todd, prominent in society circles of Victoria, B. C., are guests at the Alexandria.

Another interesting person within our gates this week is Mr. Carlos J. Del Cuervo, who is stopping at the Alexandria, registering from Spain.

Mischa Elman, one of the most celebrated violinists in the world, with his father, are guests at the Alexandria, registering from London, England.

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Los Angeles Railway

With only relatives and a few of the closest friends present, Miss Beatriz Burnham and Mr. Richard Hamilton Oakley were married Thursday of last week at the Church of the Angels in Alhambra. A larger and brilliant wedding had been planned by the young couple, but the less formal ceremony was decided upon owing to the illness of the bride's mother, Mrs. R. W. Burnham of the Bryson. The church was artistically decorated in autumn flowers and foliage. The bride wore an afternoon frock of Georgette crepe and white satin and a picture hat. She carried a bouquet of orchids, showered with ferns and gauze ribbons. Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley left for a motoring trip in the north. The young bride has been popular in the younger set of the city and her wedding, while marked by the utmost simplicity, is a matter of wide interest to her host of friends. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Oakley will be at home to their friends at 204 Carondelet street.

Of noteworthy interest not only to her host of friends here, but in the exclusive society circles of the north, is the announcement made by Judge and Mrs. Ygnacia Sepulveda of the betrothal of their charming young daughter, Miss Carmelita Sepulveda, to Mr. Charles Henry Chapman of San Francisco. No date has been set as yet for the wedding, but it will be one of the brilliant society events of the early winter season. Miss Sepulveda, who with her parents has resided for several years in this city, where the family home is at 2639 Monmouth avenue, has passed the greater part of the summer in the north, where she was the guest of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. While rumors of her engagement to the handsome young San Franciscan were circulated locally Miss Sepulveda waited until her return to Los Angeles before making a formal announcement. She has again returned to the northern city, however, to continue her visit and make plans for her wedding. For many years Miss Sepulveda lived in Mexico, where her father, Judge Sepulveda, was attache of the American Embassy in Mexico City. She was educated in New York and is a young woman of the broadest culture. Mr. Chapman, member of a prominent Eastern family, is a graduate of Amherst and is prominent in the business and social world of San Francisco, where, with his bride, he will make his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jewett Schweppe left this week for the east, where they will visit with friends of the Atlantic coast. The Yale-Princeton and the Harvard-Yale football games, however, are the special attraction. Mr. and Mrs. Schweppe will return in time for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Baker are among those planning to entertain at the Midwick Club Hallowe'en, giving a bon voyage party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Mead and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rivers who are to leave soon for Honolulu, and perhaps the Orient. Goblins, witches and grinning jack-o-lanterns will predominate in the decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cowan are enjoying a six weeks' trip to Chicago and New York.

Mrs. John W. Thayer was hostess Thursday at a bridge tea, the affair being given at her home, 1033 N. Berendo street. About twenty friends were invited in for the occasion, and the affair was attractively appointed in autumn flowers, yellow chrysanthemums, leaves and cat-tails being used.

Mrs. George J. Denis is visiting in New Orleans, having made the trip down to her old home for a fortnight's sojourn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Whitley, who have been East for several months, have returned to the city and have taken apartments for the winter at the Bryson. While away they visited friends and relatives in Spokane and Minneapolis, their former home.

Quite a party of Los Angelans will leave this week for a trip through the Orient. The journey will be made under the direction of D. F. Robertson, manager travel agency, California Savings Bank. They will sail from San Francisco October 24 on the S. S. Venezuela. Upon their arrival at Honolulu, the members of the party will motor to various places of interest, thence proceeding to Japan, China, the Philippines, Java, Australia and New Zealand. In the party will be Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Zens, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hooper, Mrs. Helene Galbraith, Mrs. Edith Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Hill, Miss Lillian Broadbent and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hiett. Another party which will leave November 4, sailing

aboard the S. S. "Korea Maru" will include Mr. and Mrs. William Robbison, Mrs. Isabella Dodds, Mrs. W. W. Mills, Mrs. J. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. James Fegan, Dr. and Mrs. William Dawson, Miss Florence Smith, Miss Adelaide Hawley, Miss Margaret Read and Miss Bernice Banning.

Lieutenant-Commander William Hamilton Toaz and Mrs. Toaz are to arrive in Los Angeles about November first for a few weeks visit. Mrs. Toaz as Miss Edith Herron was one of the popular members of the younger society set. While here they will be the house guests of Mrs. Toaz's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. Irwin Herron in Orchard avenue. Lieut.-Com. Toaz will be stationed at Mare Island for the next two years and will go directly north after their visit here.

Among the learned men of the East visiting in Los Angeles and the southland for the first time in years is Mr. Joseph Mayer, Associate Publisher, Chicago Herald. Mr. Mayer is accompanied by Mr. C. W. Walters and together they are taking in all the points of interest and motoring over the wonderful boulevards here to all the surrounding cities. Mr. Mayer and Mr. Walters are making their home while here at the Alexandria.

Dr. Charles F. Aked, of the Henry Ford Peace Ship fame and at different times pastor of large churches in San Francisco and New York, is sojourning in Los Angeles a guest at the Alexandria.

Mrs. Lannie Haynes Martin and Miss Madeline Carriel entertained recently at the Auditorium Hotel. The affair was in the nature of a musical and literary entertainment. With Mrs. Newton at the piano, Gloria Mayme Windsor gave a group of French songs. Miss Jacqueline Butler and Miss Ruth Brownson of Redondo Beach sang a number of Hawaiian melodies and gave some pleasing original dances. Mrs. Elizabeth Converse of South Pasadena read a clever verse inquiry into the habits of bachelors. Mr. Mattel rendered a number of piano solos and Mrs. Martin read a group of poems. Mr. Charles Farwell Edson read several of his newest verses, he also sang his well known "Mother o' Mine" and several original ballads. The affair proved a happy gathering of a coterie of artists.

Invitations were issued this week by Mr. and Mrs. James Calhoun Drake and Mrs. Mary Wilcox Longstreet for a ball to be given at the California Club in honor of Miss Eleanor MacGowan, Wednesday evening, November 8. The affair will follow the brilliant reception which Mrs. Granville MacGowan will give Saturday, November 4, to mark the formal debut of her daughter. Miss MacGowan will be one of the most feted of the season's debutantes, and already a number of delightful affairs are being arranged in her honor. Mr. and Mrs. Dean Mason, who are to entertain for Miss MacGowan have chosen Tuesday evening, November 21, as the date for the large dinner dance which they will give for her at their magnificent home.

Miss Catherine Cocke of Figueroa and West Adams streets will entertain this evening with a delightful musical, a special feature being the playing of Miss Hook, the talented young pianist. Miss Cocke's house guest, Baroness de Croz of San Francisco, who has been enjoying several weeks' stay in Los Angeles, will leave soon for her northern home.

Miss Katherine Stearn of St. James Park will be hostess at a dinner party to be given Wednesday evening, November 1, at the opening dance of the Los Angeles Country Club. A number of young folk will enjoy the occasion as Miss Stearn's guests. Many other dinner entertainments are being planned for that occasion, among those who will have guests being Dr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori.

Mrs. Robert Jones Burdette has issued cards for her first evening at home of this season. She will receive her friends Tuesday evening, November 7, at "Sunnycrest," 891 Orange Grove boulevard. Thereafter the first Tuesday evening of each month will be observed by Mrs. Burdette.

M. Helz, a clever French artist who has been connected with artistic circles at the San Diego Fair for several months past, is a visitor in Los Angeles.

Mrs. John P. Gray of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, is a recent addition to local society circles, having taken the handsome home of Mrs. Frank Moon, 2255 West Adams, for a season. Mrs. Moon will go to San Francisco for a visit of two weeks, accompanied by her guest, Mrs.

John Phelps of Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Phelps, who appeared in the recent pageant-masque at Del Mar in the role of Joan of Arc, has been visiting in Los Angeles and has made a host of friends in club and society circles.

LUCILE'S SHOP TALK

TO ROBINSON'S I went a-questing for news of perfumes, sachets and things of toiletry, and I found wicker covered jugs from Liberty of London made from a naturally perfumed clay. Just put a spoonful of salt in one of these and the resulting moisture diffuses a refreshing odor for a whole year. From England, too, come wicker-covered vials of the more lasting English lavender water.

Aladdin lamps are quaint, squat affairs that burn alcohol and have a copper tray to hold the powdered incense, violet, rose or heliotrope and the combination is not at all expensive. To hold the bath salts there are fancy glass bowls with glass spoons all ribbon decked in yellow, rose, pink or green. Cut glass bottles for perfumes and toilet waters have tops or necks of cloisonne, flowered or solid pink, lavender, blue, or green. The urn-shaped ones are decidedly artistic. Hand-tinted sachets, pansies, sweet peas, rosebuds and full blown blossoms and pot pourri in a host of novel shapes and sizes make up a collection of intense interest.

Other attractive gifts are sweet grass baskets filled with your own selection of toilet requisites. In novelty perfume packages, the house of Rosine, Paris, sends "Minaret," a new odor in a lace-covered, gold domed bottle packed in a mosque-like box of green-and-gold brocade; also Nuit de Chine in an oval box of black-and-gold brocade that holds a flat oval bottle with black ring handles on either side. A gold-inlaid bottle of Poesie D'Orsay in a handsome case of dark blue leather is a gift sure to please.

Violet (pronounced Ve-O-lay) brings out "Niobe," a new perfume that is sweet, dainty, different and lasting; Guerlain sends artistic packages of Rue de la Paix, Vient L'Ete, L'Heure Bleue and Champs Elysee. La Rigan de Coty, Jasmine, Jacqueminot Rose, L'Effeurt and Styx in sachets, toilet waters and extracts represent the house of Coty, Paris; Houbigant's Quelques Fleurs, Ideal and Coeur de Jeannette are here. The old favorites are out in full force flanked by an army of clever novelties that will win new laurels for Robinson's.

Dobinson School Program

Dobinson School of Expression, in new and commodious quarters at 515 West Eighteenth street, presents a scene of activity these days, especially in the juvenile department where plans for the first recital are under way.

Culture classes by Mrs. Dobinson for girls from ten to fourteen years of age are personally conducted, the aim being individual development and practical assistance in speech and understanding of literature. These classes meet on Wednesday afternoon and close with story telling and play practice, providing something most attractive to be looked forward to. Mrs. Dobinson provides coaches in English for adults and juveniles, and the course includes piano instruction for children under Miss Margaret Cashin, a gifted and enthusiastic musician.

Mrs. Dobinson's own plays will be produced in the school in the coming season, when guests will be welcome.

Academy's Added Attraction

Dancing has been added to the curriculum of the California Military Academy for the coming season, and Miss Gladys Day has charge of this attractive branch of study. Prof. N. William Brick of the Academy and Miss Day are planning a series of social affairs where the ball room and fancy dances will be the prominent features and where the young cadets will have

Interesting to Club Women

A new course announced at Cummock School of Expression includes story telling, literature, literary interpretation, short story writing, public speaking, dramatizing of children's stories, play producing, dancing (both for children and "grown-ups"), the finer arts in the home, domestic science, music appreciation, art appreciation, and literary appreciation.

The new plan will naturally appeal most strongly to clubwomen, teachers, writers and women in society, who are desirous of getting specific training along such lines.

Announcements—Stationery

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A charming resort for luncheon, dinner or supper.

Special Business Men's Luncheon served daily at the popular price of 75 cents.

Special After Theatre Supper served nightly for One Dollar.

Cheaters

By Pearl Rall

If reincarnation be true then truly there is ample evidence that old souls are being born these days. In fact the precocity of such children as J. C. Lewis, Jr., Arletta and Maxine Daily Lewis at the Orpheum this week would prove both the doctrine and the contention. Their impudent assurance and worldly wisdom have been eliciting gasps from the more conservative and folk who still cling to the old-fashioned idea that children should be seen and not heard, along with the laughs at their reckless imitation of the modern nursery. J. C. Jr., is a combination of the arrogance of the male superiority and modern child spirit raised to the Nth degree of down-to-dateness, being supported by his mother and father and two little sisters in a tenuous little skit called "Billy's Santa Claus." In this he sings vaudeville songs with his tiny sister Maxine, just as Elizabeth Brice and Charles King, recently from Broadway, did, with almost uncanny likeness. He even injects a smutty suggestiveness into certain lines that is equal to more calloused

of human emotion and action. Willard continues to grow at will, and Violet Dale to mimic certain stage stars in exceedingly clever fashion. But the one bright particular star of the week's bill is Orville Harrold, the tenor. In the operatic selections he is more happy, his voice being better suited to them and his dramatic airs being more in accord. He is evidently highly temperamental, expanding with an Italian mellowness in the waves of sincere and deserved admiration which his beautiful voice elicits. He is accompanied by an entirely sympathetic artist, Hector MacCarthy, at the piano; at whose suggestion it appeared he added a lovely popular Irish song, "A Little Bit of Ireland."

Theatrical Week of "Holdovers"

Congratulations are in order to local theatrical managers with so many "holdovers," this week at the various amusement houses of the city, which in stock and road playhouses, means a popularity that will not take "no" in response to a demand for "more" on the part of the public.

At the Belasco, John Blackwood's



Evan Burrows Fontaine, at Orpheum

years. They are undoubtedly exceedingly clever children and the skit is irresistibly funny even though there is an element of tragedy in it when one stops to look beneath the surface. Bert Kalmars and Jessie Brown's Mother Goose and Simple Simon pale into quavery innocence by comparison; making the latter act the more pleasurable, by the way, in its fancifulness and substantiality. Deiro, with a wondrously filigreed piano-accordion, was immensely popular and certainly did make that unwieldy looking music-box sing lively airs. Robert Dore, the eminent baritone, must have been indisposed in some manner as he did not appear but George Halperin played classic and popular selections so acceptably that but for the program and press announcements the theater-attendant would not have resented the absence, even in a subconscious manner. Allan Dinehart and "company," composed this week of Mary Louise Dyer only, give a new old sketch, "The Meanest Man in the World." It is so full of sarcastic, ironic and philosophic wit that it bears repetition after a year's time. It is much cleverer than his new sketch of the previous week, being less sharp and more built on the contrariness

novel and optimistic comedy of jollity and clever surprise has captivated the audiences, and proved a fine introduction for Harrison Ford as new leading man of the Blackwood-Belasco Company while adding to the firmness of admiration and friendliness felt toward Inez Plummer, the dainty and intelligent leading woman at that increasingly popular Main street theater. John Blackwood is making his bid in no uncertain voice for an eastern production, along with Oliver Morosco and other successful theatrical men on Broadway. At the Mason, Oliver Morosco was prevailed upon to allow the "canaries" to remain for another week, where their twitterings have been decidedly pleasing to the average Los Angeleno judging by the crowded houses every night. "Parting is such sweet sorrow" that it is with regret that the flight of the flock is contemplated but this might be postponed indefinitely.

At the Morosco, "On Trial" has gripped the public fancy marvelously. Its novelty of dramatic construction and the thrilling character of the story together with the fine work of the entire company has drawn the playgoer irresistibly. Edmund Lowe has portrayed

an exceedingly difficult and taxing series of emotional pictures with a spirit and artistry that demonstrates that he can rise, upon occasion, to surprising heights. Maude Fealy is more like this

charming little actress in her Broadway successes. It is not surprising that the public demanded this attraction again. At the Burbank, Neal Burns, Warner Baxter and Menette Barrett, Frank Dar-

MASON OPERA HOUSE

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 23

THE NEW YORK WINTER GARDEN'S GREATEST SHOW
9 Mammoth Scenes—125 People, Including

"A WORLD OF PLEASURE"

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The Niftiest Chorus Ever Coaxed From Broadway. Seats Now.
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MISS EVAN-BURROWS FONTAINE, Kenneth Harlan & Co., Pantomime Dances; "HONOR THE CHILDREN," Wm. Lawrence & Co.; WEBB & BURNS, Italian Musicians; DEMAREST & COLLETT, Trifling Talk, etc.; JACQUES PINTEL, Classic Pianist; HELENE DAVIS, "Past and Present;" ALLAN DINEHART & CO., "The Right Way;" ORVILLE HARROLD, American Tenor, in new Repertoire.

Orchestral Concerts 2 and 8 p. m. Pathe semi-weekly News Views.

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Begin. Sun. Mat. for the First Time in Los Angeles, the Rip Roaring Fun Show

"A FULL HOUSE"

With a typical Morosco cast. Mats. Sun. and Thurs., 10 to 50c. Eves., 10 to 75c.

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"THE YANKEE PRINCE"

With a Splendid cast of Burbank Favorites and a Regular Chorus. Eves., 10-75c; Mats., 10-50c.

"OLD HEIDELBERG"

With Joseph Galbraith and a Truly Remarkable Cast, including Edith Lyle, Melbourne MacDowell and others.

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BEGINNING SUNDAY NITE 8:15—LOS ANGELES PREMIERE OF
Sid Grauman's Beautiful and Spectacular Production

"A Night at the World's Fair"

Including "20 Minutes at Coffee Dan's." 60 People—15 Scenes. SEAT SALE NOW. "Pop" prices. Matinees Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. All seats 25c. Matinees Saturday and Sunday, 25c to 50c. Evening prices, 25c-50c and 75c only.

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The First and Only Production Mr. Griffith Has Made Since "The Clansman"
Motors at 11 P. M.

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Shows Begin

11, 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5, 6:30, 8, 9:30
ONE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 23

Thos. Meighan and Anita King

in "The Heir to the Hoorah"



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Week Starting Sunday. William Fox Presents His Most Magnificent Spectacle

"ROMEO AND JULIET"

With an All Star Cast Headed by Bewitching

THEDA BARA

jen, William Rader and other interesting "Americans," including an attractive chorus that could sing and dance, gave such a jolly and swiftly moving example of musical comedy that they were asked to keep on doing it again and again, for another week anyhow. They can go on now "with their eyes shut" and are developing into a "for sure" musical comedy company with the continued practice. Perhaps that is Oliver Morosco's reason for putting on so many productions of this character at this house. At any rate talent is being brought to light.

Rather a remarkable situation in theatrical circles that bids fair to grow increasingly interesting in the coming week.

"At the World's Fair" at Majestic

Sid Grauman's own play, "A Night at the World's Fair," which opens at the beautiful Majestic Theater Sunday night under the management of Grauman himself, is said to be a daring attempt to duplicate the beauties and grandeur of the Exposition. The scenes, one after the other, are the work of a theatrical genius, and the electrical effects are of a quality usually heralded by ambitious press agents, but not to be found except in rare cases.

"A Night at the World's Fair" is not a moving picture, but a spectacular production, showing the following scenes: The Tower of Jewels, The Court of Four Seasons, the Court of Abundance, The World's Fair Zone, Market Street, San Francisco, The Barbary Coast and Coffee Dan's famous restaurant. Some of the artists appearing during the action of the play are The Aloha Twins, the Ten California Poppies, Madame Zuma, Scott Butterworth, The Exposition Trio, the Dancing Tyrrells, Little Jerry, and many others. It is a gorgeous combination of speed, dash, verse, song, chatter and scenic elegance.

Winter Garden Show at Mason

Winter Garden show, "A World of Pleasure," comes to the Mason Opera House next week. And it has many features that appeal, including one of the largest and most beautiful choruses ever sent out with a traveling organization and a veritable fashion show is to be found in its costuming.

In the list of "A World of Pleasure's" bright stars are William Norris, Conroy and Le Maire, Collins and Hart, Wanda Lyon, Margaret Edwards, McMahon, Diamond and Chaplow, Franklin Batie, Rosie Quinn, and many others whom it has been said are tricked out in tantalizing toggerly as sumptuous as a sunset in colors that rival the rainbow. The music, too, in "A World of Pleasure" is really beautiful.

"Full House" at Morosco

That rip-roaring comedy, "A Full House" will be presented by Oliver Morosco at the Morosco Theatre for the first time in Los Angeles, and for the first time at popular prices, beginning



Courtney Sisters, Mason

with tomorrow's matinee performance. The story of "A Full House" concerns a reckless and wealthy youth who writes ardent love letters to a designing chorus girl, an attorney brother-in-law who steals the letters and then gets his handbag mixed up with the grip of a burglar who has just stolen a valuable necklace from the mother of the indiscreet youth, and the efforts of the crook to recover his plunder. It is said the swiftness of

the action in the play never halts for an instant.

Maude Fealy, Edmund Lowe, William Garwood, Douglas MacLean, Lillian Elliott, James Corrigan, Gertrude Maitland, Mary Baker, Joseph Eggenton, Lola May, Charles Sellon, Evelyn Moore, Harry Schumm, and others, it is said uncork a laugh a second in the forthcoming production of "A Full House."

Entirely New Bill at Orpheum

Almost a record in Orpheum history is a clean sweep offered for the week opening Monday matinee, October 23—every number new. Two artists will hold over, but both will offer a complete change, and all the other acts come in new. The new topliner is Miss Evan-



Aloha Twins, Majestic

Burrows Fontaine, a charming and clever young woman in interpretive and pantomimic dances illustrative of Egyptian, Hindoo, Greek, Hawaiian art. With her is Kenneth Harlan, the shiek with Gertrude Hoffman in "Sumurun," here last winter. Webb and Burns are street musicians of the Italian type; exceptional artists and lilting singers. "Honor Thy Children" is the feature act, a timely satire based on the forwardness and precocity of modern juveniles, wherein a son and a daughter are at the helm of a modern household, which they run along the advanced line of today, and laughs aplenty are assured by its interpretation by William Lawrence and his fine company. Jacques Pintel, a pianist of far reaching fame, will be a solo performer. William Demarest and Estelle Collette double in a duo act of a little song, a violin and a 'cello, and form one of those delightful "two-act" combinations which are so strong a feature of good vaudeville. Helene Davis will present eleven minutes of daintiness called "Past and Present," dealing with girls of course. Allan Dinehart remains in a new playlet, "The Right Way" and Orville Harrold, tenor, presents an entirely new series of numbers.

"Old Heidelberg" at Burbank

Beginning Monday night, the Burbank Stock Company will be seen in an elaborate revival of the beautiful romantic play, "Old Heidelberg." Unusual importance is attached to this offering because of the fact that several new members of the company, actors of note, will play important roles.

Joseph Galbraith, for many seasons a Los Angeles matinee idol, will return to the Burbank to portray the leading role of Karl Heinrich, Prince of Karlsburg. Melbourne MacDowell, famous for his many artistic triumphs on the stage in Sardou's plays and others, will be seen as Staatsminister Von Hough, a part that will give Mr. MacDowell a wonderful opportunity to show his rare dramatic skill. Edith Lyle will portray the role of Kathey, Warner Baxter as Von Wedell, and stage director A. Burt Wesner will gladden the hearts of theatregoers in the role of Doctor Juttner. Frank Darien, Vera Lewis, Mennette Barrett, Edward Power, William Rader, Wallace Howe and others, will fill out the large cast.

The story of "Old Heidelberg" is too well known to need repetition. Judging from the cast, however, playgoers will see an excellent performance of the famous piece at the Burbank all next week. A wealth of scenery will be employed in the production.

"Heir to the Hoorah" Film

Woodley's theater will offer a well known favorite drama of the speaking stage next week in the presentation of "The Heir to the Hoorah." The scenes of this charming play are laid in California, the "Hoorah" being a rich mine in the state which represents the source of wealth for three interesting bachelors. It is agreed that one of the trio shall marry, in order that a line of succession may be established but the chosen one refuses to be interested in the project. He is trapped by a ruse by a wily woman and his crude manners lead to a quarrel which discloses the insincerity of each party to the marriage compact. A satisfactory ending follows. In the cast are Thomas Meighan as Joe Lacy; Anita King as Geraldine Kent; Edythe Chapman as Mrs. Kent, the scheming "mama;" Horace B. Carpenter as Bud; Charles Ogle as Bill; Ernest Joy as Mr. Marshall, and Joane Woodbury as Mrs. Marshall.

"Intolerance" Proves a Masterpiece

It does not seem possible that David Wark Griffith could excel his previous record as a producer but in "Intolerance" he has proved himself even more of a genius than in his former success. It is a tremendous thing that is attempted—a complete history of the world's development, in hatred and intolerance, in four themes. One is the fall of the ancient city of Babylon, in its grandeur, through the feuds of its priests. The second is the persecution of Jesus Christ by hypocrisy. The third the massacre of the Huguenots through the machinations of Catherine de Medici. And the final theme is a dramatic episode of modern tenement-house life, ending with a gallows at San Quentin. The handling is superb and the effects apparently beyond human ability to produce, a fact quite evidently appreciated by the thousands who have viewed the pictures in the opening week just closed and made manifest in no uncertain manner of applause. It is probable that the film will remain in this city for many weeks.

"Romeo and Juliet" at Miller's

Theda Bara will make her reappearance on the screen at Miller's Theater for a week starting Sunday in that sweetest love story ever told. Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." The scenario for this magnificent production was drawn up with the most scrupulous care, in an effort to keep the film version as near the text of the play as possible. It is most elaborately and beautifully staged, and is in seven reels and four hundred and thirteen scenes in which 2500 persons appear. In the

role of the fair maid of Verona Theda Bara is said to be exceptionally good. Handsome Harry Hilliard is cast as Romeo, the young scion of the house of Montague, who falls in love with Juliet, the daughter of Capulet. Besides Miss Bara and Mr. Hilliard the cast boasts such brilliant artists as Walter Law, Glen White, John Webb Dillion, Einar Linden, Edwin Holt, Alice Gale, Victory Bateman, Helen Tracy and Jane and Katherine Lee, the most famous of all child actresses. The engagement of Theda Bara in "Romeo and Juliet" marks the third anniversary of the opening of Miller's.

Preparations for Great Auto Show

Los Angeles will undoubtedly do herself proud with the coming automobile and truck show, which will be held here from Saturday, October 28, until the evening of November 4.

The truck exhibit will prove of especial interest to the Southern California town officials and contractors, for every modern form of truck will be on display, everything from fire trucks to delivery wagons.

More than eighty-five automobile



dealers and more than twenty accessory manufacturers will be on hand with attractive booths. Each is trying to out do his friendly rivals by having his booth supreme from an artistic and novel view-point. Many new schemes of decoration are under way.

Leopold Godowsky Here Saturday

Leopold Godowsky, appealing alike to the lover of music and the musician, will open the matinee series of the Philharmonic Course next Saturday afternoon, October 28, at Trinity Auditorium. Godowsky first appeared in this country at the age of fourteen, creating at that time a sensation in the east. Six years later he returned, bringing with

(Continued on Page 13)

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Books

ALWAYS, William J. Locke is entertaining. His "Beloved Vagabond" remains a classic, "Simon the Jester" is a character study revealing finished workmanship, while the "Glory of Clementina," "Morals of Marcus Ordeyne" and the "Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujol" serve to emphasize the versatile genius, philosophy and subtle humor of the author. His "Jaffery" is too grotesque, too "beefy" for the refined palate; nor is the plot so original as one has a right to expect of an artist of Locke's caliber. But in "The Wonderful Year" this fascinating writer is at his best, and no lover of "Septimus" or "The Beloved Vagabond" can afford to miss its reading. There is the same unconventional wandering through provincial France, with the quaint village of Brantome as the objective of Martin Overshaw, late teacher of French in an English "academy," and Corinna Hastings, eldest daughter of an English curate, student of art in Paris, Locke's "habes in the wood." Martin at thirty, is a pure-minded, unsophisticated Englishman with vague yearnings to break away from the conventional life he had led; Corinna has cut her eye-teeth, but she remains unsullied, although discontented and a failure as a painter. They are advised by a professional friend, Daniel Fortinbras, a "marchand de bonheur"—"dealer in happiness"—to try a bicycling tour together, and off they start, Martin dubious of its "properness," Corinna bold and with a heart for any fate.

Fortinbras is drawn with all the skill of which Locke is capable. He is a cidevant English barrister who has been disbarred for a real or fancied misdemeanor and in Paris is leading a hand-to-mouth existence by giving advice, at five francs a sitting, to the troubled ones of the Latin quarter. His shrewd estimate of human nature, combined with a sound knowledge of the French code, enables him to pass out advice with far better success than many well-established advocates could possibly attain. He is pictured as a cross between an intellectual bohemian and a drowsy prelate, with a noble head of white hair that gives him a Liszt-like appearance, smiling gray eyes, a persuasive voice and soft, white hands. There is a tragedy in his life which Martin is to learn at a later period of his acquaintance. Both his clients having appealed to him for advice, Fortinbras gives it and the bicycle outing, with Brantome as the goal, follows.

Martin does not fall in love with Corinna. He is the soul of propriety on the journey and that he never even offers to kiss his really pretty companion is a source of vexation to the girl, who, however, secretly admires his fine principles, without being at all in love with him. It is at Brantome and the wonderful Hotel des Grottes, kept by Fortinbras' brother-in-law, Gaspard Marie Bigourdin, a sturdy, fine provincial, a man of means and of unusual intelligence for his class, that things happen. Felise, Bigourdin's niece and daughter of Fortinbras by his wife, who is a dipsomaniac, is a lovable girl, as Martin eventually realizes. Her mother she has not seen since she was five years old and she believes her to be an incurable invalid. This is Fortinbras' tragedy.

Of their stay at the Hotel des Grottes until their money is exhausted the story deliciously treats. Meanwhile, the landlord, uncle to Felise, has fallen in love with Corinna, but she rejects his proffer and goes back to her family in London. Later, when the war breaks out and Gaspard is desperately wounded, she returns to France as a volunteer nurse and finds her real happiness. Martin, too, enlists to fight in France's cause and loses an arm in consequence, but gains a wife in Felise. It is a story exquisitely told, abounding in incident, character drawing, charming philosophy and humor. Mr. Locke knows his France intimately and the French character is most sympathetically revealed by his masterful delineation. Next to "The Beloved Vagabond," this delightful story of "The Wonderful Year" deserves first place in the discriminating reader's affections. ("The Wonderful Year." By William J. Locke. John Lane Company. Bullock's.)

"Little Book in C Major"

All more or less "smart"—they hail indeed from the "smart set"—and set to the key of Human Selfishness, a series of epigrams may serve as a certain tonic for those too much disposed to sentimentalism. The writer of this series uses the word "idealist" when he means "sentimentalist," and begs the question. All idealism is, to him, sentimentalism. For instance he declares that "An idealist is one who, on noticing that a rose smells better than a cabbage, concludes that it is also more nourishing." He is hopelessly inconsistent in his use of the word "truth," a term with which he is fond of jesting. "Democracy," he declares, "defines the truth as anything believed by at least fifty-one men in every one hundred. It is thus firmly committed to the doctrines that one bath a week is enough, and that 'I seen' is the past tense of 'I see,' and that Friday is an unlucky day." Now deciding a political question by accepting the majority vote is merely a convenient method of transacting business, implying no conviction such as is contained in the word "the truth," and grammatical blunders are surely not "doctrines" in any sense. Perhaps this epigram is a clumsy way of ridiculing the old aphorism, "Vox populi, vox Dei." To the writer moral conviction in any shape or form is humbug. He scores when he hits at the weakness in every religious system which would have us believe that this is the best of all possible worlds, and that nations, as an eastern pundit is declaring emphatically on the platform today, are huge mechanical engines thwarting the intentions of the Almighty. "Civilization," says Mr. Mencken, "is a concerted effort to remedy the blunders and check the practical joking of the Creator." Which, translated into orthodox terminology, simply means that there is such a thing as evil in the world, and that mankind must do much policeman work to make the place habitable. One of his epigrams is a hit at the old doctrine of the moral sense as enunciated by Adam Smith; that we get at truth by sympathy, through discovering what our fellows praise and blame. Here is how he defines conscience: "The inner voice which warns us that some one may be looking." So far from being a "sane" C Major way of interpreting human life, nearly all of the sayings that are not spoiled by a blundering use of terms gain by being interpreted in a saner, less selfish, more human way. ("A Little Book in C Major." By H. L. Mencken. John Lane Co. Bullock's.) J. M. D.

"Jim—Unclassified," Good Story

It takes a good writer to tell the story of a waif and his development into an artist, all in the first person singular, and tell it in a fashion that shall charm and hold the reader's attention. Hence, Robert J. Kelly is a good writer. For he does it in a tale called "Jim—Unclassified." Jim starts life a pot-boy in an English inn. Then enters a calamity and a crime into his experience and he drifts to London, there to become the protégé of a wealthy and popular physician. The latter has a daughter, and of course she becomes the feminine center-piece of the tale. Jim falls in love with her, so much so that his art work suffers and the doctor insists on sending him to Italy for study. He passes several years there and achieves fame, for so young a man. On his return he sets about finding out who his parents are and by the help of an Italian servant discovers his father to be a wealthy nobleman. The latter accommodatingly dies after acknowledging his son, and the lad ends up, so far as the book is concerned, with the title, the money—and the girl couldn't resist that combination. The story is told with delightful naivete and an ingenuous touch which marks the author as a man to be read when he appears again. The story reminds one of Farnol and Blackmore, in its sweetness of spirit and delicacy of touch. Yet it is not lacking in strength of the sort which holds the reader almost without his realization. It is a bit archaic in its style of relation, which oddly combines with the modernity of telephones and automo-

biles in the story. But for its style alone the tale would be considered charming; so, away with quibbles as to the accessories after the fact! ("Jim—Unclassified." By Robert J. Kelly. Dodd, Mead & Co. Bullock's.)

"Left Guard Gilbert"

In a series of foot-ball books for boys comes a story by Ralph Henry Barbour, called "Left Guard Gilbert." This is a tale of life in a boys' school on Long Island, and the lad of twelve or thirteen years will linger long over its pages of boy "scraps" on the gridiron and off. School politics and foot ball interests, all imbued with varying personalities of the lads the writer brings to life, make an entertaining story as well as one that is clean and healthful for the boy reader. There are several illustrations and a cover that gives in colors a scene of the football field. ("Left Guard Gilbert." By Ralph Henry Barbour. Dodd, Mead & Co. Bullock's.)

Romance and Literature

Do coauthors often marry? Four of Henry Holt and Company's authors have reached the altar by way of publication in recent years. Several years ago appeared the novelette "The Runaway Place," and the authors, Walter Prichard Eaton, the dramatic critic, and Elise M. Underhill, were married shortly after the publication of the book.

And now the engagement of the authors of the American prison play, "Punishment," has just been announced. They are Louise Burleigh of Cambridge, Mass., and Edward Hale Bierstadt of New York. Miss Burleigh is a great-grandniece of the famous publisher Ticknor, and of Horace Greeley. After graduating from Radcliffe, where she specialized in drama under Prof. Baker, she was for two years on the stage, which she left to write plays. Mr. Bierstadt is both a playwright and a writer on the theatre.

Collaboration after marriage seems to be more common, as in the case of the Williamsons, the Egerton Castles and others.

Ernest A. Boyd, whose important and exhaustive work on the literature produced in Ireland in the last thirty years, entitled "Ireland's Literary Renaissance," was published October 15, has been transferred from the Vice-Consulate of Baltimore to that of Barcelona, Spain, and sailed recently to take up his new duties.

Books Received This Week

"War, Peace and the Future." By Ellen Key. Treatise on Nationalism, Internationalism and the Relation of Women to War. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
 "Desmond's Daughter." By Maud Diver. A novel. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
 "English Influence on the United States." By W. Cunningham, D. D., F. B. A. Comparative study. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
 "Connie Morgan in Alaska." By James B. Hendryx. Boy's story of adventure. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
 "Recollections of a Happy Life." By Elizabeth Christophers Hobson. Biography. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
 "Belgium and the Great Powers." By Emile Waxweiler. Discussion of Politics. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
 "The Boy Scouts of the Shenandoah." By Byron A. Dunn. Boy's book of adventure. A. C. McClurg & Co.
 "The Amulet." By Katharine Treat Blackledge. A tale of the Orient. Warren T. Potter, Commercial Printing House, Los Angeles.
 "Official Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War." By Edmund von Mach, A. B., A. M., Ph. D. (Harvard). The Macmillan Co.
 "A Strong Man's House." By Francis Neilson. A novel. Bobbs-Merrill Co.

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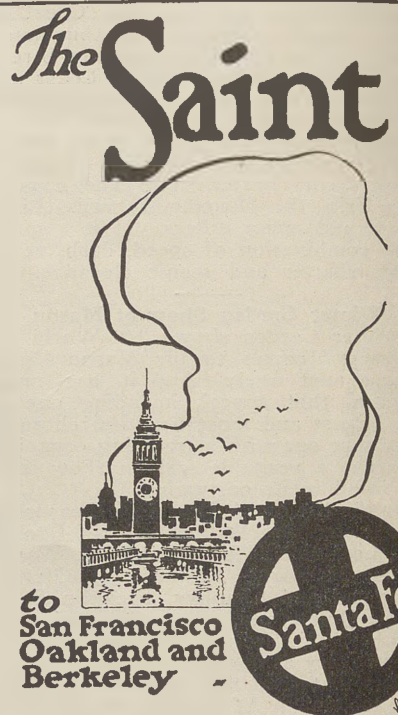


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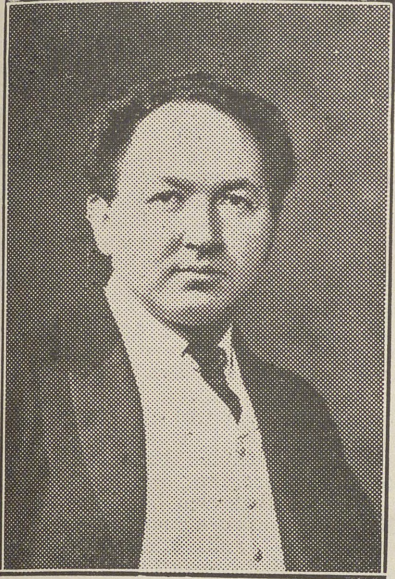
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Plays and Playgoers (Continued from Page 11)

him European successes and made a transcontinental tour which at once placed him before the public in such a way that they not only could not but would not ignore his stupendous artistry. Five years later he returned to fill the position of head master of the pianoforte department of the College of Music of the University of Chicago. He returned later to his own country to become head master of the pianoforte school of the Imperial Academy at



Leopold Godowski, Trinity

Vienna, his appointment being coincident with the subsidizing of this academy by the government.

His program arranged for this city is an excellent one, and will include a number of new things, and is as follows:

1. a. Fantasia, E Major, op. 17 (in three movements)Schumann
- b. Perpetuum Mobile C Major, op. 24Weber-Godowsky
2. a. Impromptu, B Flat (Theme with variations)Schubert
- b. Rondo, G Major, op. 129 (The Wrath over the Lost Farthing)Beethoven
3. Sonata, B Flat Minor, op. 35...Chopin
- Grave-Doppio Movimente
- Scherzo
- Marche Funebre
- Finale-Presto
4. a. La NuitWithorne
- b. Jeux d'EauRavel
- c. Poissons d'OrDebussy
- d. Poeme, op. 32, No. 1.....Scriabine



FOR CONGRESS

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- e. Etude, op. 10, No. 8, for left hand alone ...Chopin-Godowsky
- f. Symphonic Metamorphosis of Johann Strauss' Waltz, "Wein, Weib und Gesang".....Godowsky
- g. GnomenreigenLiszt
- h. CampanellaLiszt

Ebell Club's Interesting Program

Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, newly-elected president of Mills College, was a distinguished guest at last Monday's meeting of the Ebell Club. She told of educational institutions for women in the United States, dating from 1801. Prof. B. R. Baumgardt, well known scholar and lecturer, spoke on "The Trend of Modern Thought," in which he commented upon the causes of the war, the thought of the age in music, art and science, to present day philosophy. J. Tarbotton Armstrong, a collector of art treasures, made a strong plea for beautifying our city with shade trees and sculpture planning such beauty spots as Chester Place. Miss Alma May Cook, official lecturer for the California Art Club, showed many interesting Lumiere slides of the work of California artists, emphasizing the difficulties these artists encounter in securing the beauties of the southland.

John E. D. Trask, for many years director of the Academy of Fine Arts of Pennsylvania, but now of the art department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, will give the lecture this Monday. The department of California History and Landmarks will meet October 26 at 10 a. m. Mrs. Eliza T. Houghton will give personal reminiscences of early days in California. Mrs. E. P. Prideaux will sing.

Woman's City Club Consideration

Reynold E. Blight, publicist and formerly a member of the local city school board, gave a brief consideration of the proposed amendments to the city charter, taking them up in rotation and making recommendations thereon. Several other representative gentlemen, including Messrs. Roland, Reed, Simons, and Meak, spoke further on the various propositions, adding much illuminative information on the subject. A lively discussion was maintained from the floor.

At the meeting next Monday the speakers will be the candidates for congress.

Friday Morning Club Program

"Influence of the Fine Arts Department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition" was the subject of a most interesting talk by J. E. D. Trask, recently appointed chief of the Fine Arts Department in San Francisco. At the luncheon following the morning session the guests of honor were Mrs. Rosamond Robins and Dr. Katherine Davis of the women's special, and Mr. R. Neyer-Riessthal, talked along artistic lines.

Allies' Women's Alliance Work

Like Sister Susie, the women of the Allies' Association, are sewing shirts for the soldiers and at last Monday's meeting, at 1001 Hibernian building, an additional attraction was added to the session in the presence of Mrs. Caspar Whitney, a pretty and petite little woman who has recently returned from the front in France. Mrs. Whitney told of the needs in France and England, naming several deserving charities, such as the California House in London, for Belgian soldiers, and in which Mrs. William Crocker has interested herself; the French Wounded Fund, the recreation huts on the field of battle, and others. The amount of work done Monday was astonishing, in hospital stocking and slippers, pajamas and shirts, surgical pillows and many-tailed bandages, gray hand-knitted socks and many other sadly interesting things for hospital use. Following the program tea was served. The programs at the work rooms are in charge of Sympathizers, Monday of each week; Daughters of the Empire, Tuesday; Overseas Society, Wednesday; Scottish societies, Thursday and the Canadian society, Friday. Saturday is cutting day, Mrs. McGregor being the sole artist upon this occasion. Mrs. McGregor's record has been quite remarkable in this department. October 27 a grand ball will be given at the Jonathan Club for the benefit of the work of the Allies' Relief Association.

Working for Better Films

What is known as the "better film" committee of the Women's Fellowship Club of the Church of the People are working for cleaner films and for children's matinee performances in a practical manner and next Saturday will take charge of the program at a theater on the corner of Valencia and Pico streets, choosing as the film for the day Mary Pickford's dainty and wholesomely instructive "Hulda from Holland."

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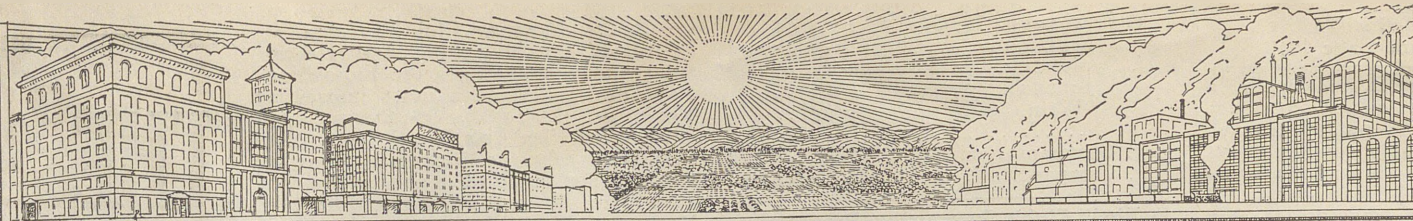
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FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

INTERESTING STATISTICS

COMPARISON of the figures in the three railroad reports published in the last issue of the Railway Age Gazette is most interesting. From these the following paragraphs are culled, epitomizing the salient points of particular interest to investors:

Chicago & North Western

For the first time in its history the Chicago & North Western earned gross more than \$11,000 a mile. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, total operating revenues for the 8,108 miles operated amounted to \$91,314,000. After the payment of expenses, taxes and interest charges there was \$17,283,000 available for dividends, and the 8 per cent on the preferred and 7 per cent on the common called for \$11,116,000, leaving a surplus to be credited to profit and loss of \$6,167,000.

In the year there were \$7,972,000 general mortgage 5 per cent bonds sold to reimburse the company for capital expenditures, and \$3,918,000 bonds redeemed or retired, leaving a net increase in funded debt of \$4,054,000. The company spent \$5,753,000 for additions and betterments. At the end of the year there was \$14,476,000 cash, with no loans and bills payable.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha

In the year ended June 30, 1916, the Omaha earned \$19,523,000 operating revenues, an increase over the previous year of \$1,681,000. This is at the rate, in 1916, of \$11.138 a mile of road. Of the total revenue in 1916 \$12,860,000 was from freight and \$5,191,000 from passengers.

Total operating expenses amounted to \$12,959,000, an increase of \$851,000. The total ton mileage of revenue freight was 1,578,900,000 in 1916, an increase over the previous year of 18.17 per cent. The passengers carried one mile totaled 254,800,000, about 1 per cent more than in 1915. Total transportation expenses amounted to \$7,208,000, or \$470,000 more than in 1915. Of the increase, \$380,000 was in the amount charged for wages and \$236,000 in the amount charged for fuel for locomotives. There was \$1,957,000 spent for maintenance of way and structures, an increase over the previous year of \$384,000. The increase in maintenance of equipment expenditures was less than \$60,000, and the total spent in 1916 was \$2,419,000.

At the end of the year the company had \$2,516,000 cash, and no loans and bills payable. In the year there were \$2,000,000 5 per cent debenture bonds sold, and the company spent \$2,459,000 for additions and betterments.

Chesapeake & Ohio

Chesapeake & Ohio earned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, 10.96 per cent income available dividends on its outstanding \$62,793,000 common stock. This is better even than the best previous record made in 1910 when 10.02 per cent was earned. A very heavy increase in shipments of bituminous coal accounts in large part for the increase in gross earnings in 1916 as compared with 1915. The total tonnage of all freight carried in 1916 was 37,620,000, an increase over 1915 of 7,571,000 tons. The total tonnage of bituminous coal carried in 1916 was 26,494,000, an increase over the previous year of 5,384,000 tons. Industrial activity and prosperity and extraordinary heavy exports of coal due to war conditions are the explanation of the greater part of the increase last year as compared with the year before. Extraordinarily heavy movement of traffic due to these causes is to a certain extent temporary, but it may well be that the gains made in coal traffic can be held in another way.

Since 1909, when the present management took the Chesapeake & Ohio, a total of \$153,444,000 par value of securities has been issued or assumed. The company realized \$145,429,000 from the sale of these securities and with this money paid off \$84,719,000 of securities, leaving net \$60,710,000 with which the management bought the stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio of Indiana (the Chicago line), the majority stock of the Hocking Valley, the stock of the White

Sulphur Springs, Inc. (new Greenbriar Hotel), and the stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern, beside various other smaller blocks of stock of subsidiaries, at a total cost of \$20,929,000; bought bonds of subsidiaries at a total cost of \$6,717,000; bought outright the Coal River Railway, the Raleigh & Southwestern and the Virginia Air Line at a total cost of \$4,193,000; and spent for additions and betterments to property \$18,084,000, and additional equipment, less retirements, \$19,849,000. This is a total of \$69,773,000. In other words, in the last seven years approximately \$9,000,000 of stockholders' money has been invested in additional assets.

To which may be added the reports recently made by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads, which are of especial interest in California:

Southern Pacific Earnings

The largest operating income in the history of the Southern Pacific—that earned in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—was the result of an extraordinary increase in gross earnings from causes many of which are temporary (including the closing of the Panama canal, large shipments of copper, abnormal consumption of fuel at the mines, and the exposition traffic), and from gains in operating efficiency which, if they can be maintained, are a much sounder bull point on Southern Pacific stock than the record gross earnings. In the long run it is a much more favorable indication of the Southern Pacific's earning power that with an increase in revenue ton mileage of 38.78 per cent in 1916 and in revenue passenger mileage of 15.14 per cent there was an increase of but 9.14 per cent in transportation expenses, than that total operating revenues amounted to \$152,694,000 in 1916 or \$22,829,000 (17.58 per cent) more than in 1915 and to \$9,920,000 more than the highest previous record made in 1913.

The financial resources of the Southern Pacific are enormous. During 1916 \$31,259,000 was invested in additions to and betterments of the property, while the outstanding funded debt of the company was reduced by approximately \$2,000,000. Cash on hand and on deposit as of June 30, 1916, amounted to \$18,528,000, or \$2,200,000 more than at the beginning of the year, and there were no loans and bills payable.

Pacific Gas & Electric

When the reader glances over the August decreases in gross operating revenue, net, and surplus in the Pacific Gas & Electric's August report, things look bad for the company. It is not till attention is called to the fact that about 19 per cent of last year's August operating revenue was derived from the Panama-Pacific Exposition that the true meaning of the statement becomes clear. As a matter of fact, the conditions shown are excellent. With a lump sum of \$277,998 cut out of gross earnings by the closing of the fair, the company is able to report gross operating revenues only \$16,386 short of the 1915 figure.

In this year of high costs, moreover, the August operating expenses, maintenance, taxes, depreciation, bad debts and reserves have shown a total increase of only \$14,339, or 1½ per cent of the 1915 amount.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, in spite of three disasters which in the terms of insurance policies were "acts of God," had a very prosperous year and earned net available for dividends \$32,580,000, comparing with \$24,131,000 net available for dividends in the year ended June 30, 1915. The 5 per cent on the preferred stock and 6 per cent on the common called for approximately \$18,600,000. Half of the remaining surplus of nearly \$14,000,000 was appropriated for addi-

tional investment in physical property and the remainder credited to profit and loss.

Many think that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe offers an opportunity for the soundest investment of any railroad property west of the Mississippi. President Ripley is sometimes spoken of as being a pessimist on the railroad situation as a whole, but an optimist on the Atchison.

During the year there were two sales of securities. The company sold \$10,000,000 preferred stock and an issue of \$5,545,000 Transcontinental Short Line first mortgage 4 per cent bonds. The total discount on the sale of these two issues was \$737,000, which was debited to profit and loss. At the end of 1916 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, with no loans and bills payable, had cash on hand of \$43,699,000.

Utters Timely Warning

It is a timely note of warning that the monthly financial letter issued by the Farmers and Merchants National Bank voices. It says: "The export trade of the nation is still exceedingly large. It will remain so as long as the European war lasts. Our exports so largely exceed our imports that it would seem to be impossible to check our domestic prosperity. During the year the people of the country have accumulated such vast sums of gold that employment for it has been difficult to find. Better than \$2,000,000,000 of American money has found an outlet in foreign loans. If the war continues other loans, large in amount, will no doubt be placed abroad at fair interest rates. The business men of America never paid as low interest rates for money as they have in 1916 and have never before had as ample reserves to draw upon as at the present time. This condition results from the fact that the nation has become abnormally rich out of her war trade and trade drawn to her by reason of the fact that the warring nations could not handle it. While business is active business men should, nevertheless, be cautious and not over-extend themselves. At present no one stops to think that sooner or later conditions will change. It is only proper that men should get ready, in part, at all times be ready, for the change when it comes."

With regard to taxes it comments: "The inhabitants of Los Angeles county have double reason for rejoicing—Los Angeles county has the heaviest per capita tax of any county in the United States. The eastern press exploits these facts on all occasions and it would be marvelous if a knowledge of them did not deter would-be settlers from emigrating to California. Both the state and the county have attempted to do too much in a short time and, as a result, have bonded the people with a load which would be unbearable if good times had not been prevalent with us for some time past. The tax burden is extremely severe on owners of unimproved lands which do not yield an income and cannot at present be sold. Were an individual confronted with a situation such as faces the public officials of California and its municipalities, he would retrench and economize. No such spirit actuates the public official. Nowhere is there any attempt to reduce expenditures. Hence, taxes cannot be reduced."

Keeps Rolling Up Profits

As things are lining up, the prospects are decidedly propitious that American Writing Paper can repeat in the second half of 1916 the excellent run of profits realized in the six months to June 30. In the first half of 1916 American Writing Paper emerged from the doldrums and displayed an earning vitality which few dreamed it possessed. In this period the company rolled up nearly \$1,000,000 of net above the \$475,000 required for interest and sinking funds.

DEFINES "PRIVATE BANKER"

FEDERAL Reserve board has issued the following announcement: Section 8 of the Clayton Act, which became effective October 15, 1916, prohibits private bankers under certain conditions from serving as officers or directors of member banks. As the board is required, under the provisions of the Clayton Act, to prosecute those violating its terms, it is necessary that it should make clear its interpretation of the language used in order that the banks may comply with the letter and spirit of the act.

The purpose of the act, as its title implies, was to prevent unlawful restraints and monopolies. It is obvious, therefore, that congress intended to prohibit common control of member banks and of private banks engaged in the same activities as member banks, and that it intended to preserve competition in cities of more than two hundred thousand inhabitants between member banks, private bankers, and other incorporated banks, and likewise intended to preserve competition between member banks, regardless of their location, and state banks, trust companies, or private bankers having aggregate resources of more than five million dollars. In this view the board interprets the term "private banker" to include partnerships or individuals who are engaged in the banking business, as that term is generally understood, including those partnerships and individuals who solicit or receive deposits subject to check, who do a foreign exchange, acceptance, loan or discount business, or who purchase and sell and distribute issues of securities by which capital is furnished for business or public enterprises. The term "private banker" is interpreted not to include the ordinary stock, note, or commodity broker, unless a substantial proportion of his profits are derived from, or a substantial part of his business consists in, one or more of the banking activities described, nor is it interpreted to include partnerships or individuals using only their own funds in making loans or investments.

No private banker whose partnership or firm assets aggregate more than five million dollars is eligible, under the terms of the Clayton Act, to serve as a director of any member bank, and no private banker, regardless of the amount of partnership or firm assets, is eligible to serve as a director, other officer or employee of any member bank located in a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants, if such firm or partnership is located in the same city.

The Kern amendment to the Clayton Act does not authorize the federal reserve board to grant permission to such private bankers to serve as officers or directors of a member bank even though it appears that they are not in substantial competition with such member bank.

Which Was the Sinner?

By an old coincidence, Walter D. Hines, counsel of the Atchison Railroad system, addressed to the Investment Bankers' convention in Cincinnati a plea for laws protecting and encouraging railroad capital on the same day that William C. Baker, Jr., urged upon the same bankers the need of caution in lending more money to states and municipalities. For more than a generation the cry has been kept up against the excesses of railroad capitalization, yet at the end of all this uproar the national gathering of the professional judges of investments listens approvingly to the simultaneous demands urging on the one hand a chance to put more capital into the railroads of the country and on the other hand urging realization of the frivolous and excessive borrowings of local and state governments.

Of the \$4,000,000,000 outstanding state and municipal debt, according to Mr. Baker, "many millions represent the cost of improvements long since thrown into the scrap heap." In other words, taxpayers of today are being mulcted to pay the tribute of past follies and improvidences of local government. For the future, Mr. Baker urges restrictive legislation and closer investigation by lenders to municipalities.

WESTERN UNION STATEMENT

Western Union reports for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1916, as follows:

	1916	1915	Changes
*Nine mos gross	\$45,751,067	\$37,832,109	Inc. \$7,918,958
Net aft taxes	10,536,352	7,888,961	Inc. 2,647,391
Surp aft chgs	9,535,465	6,886,545	Inc. 2,648,920

*September figures estimated.

To draw the comparison between municipal "watering" and railroad overcapitalization, the railroads June 30, 1914, had an outstanding funded debt of \$11,556,000,000. This sum represented about seven per cent of the total wealth of the country and was nearly three times as great as the state and municipal debt. It was undoubtedly in excess of what an equally good railroad system could ideally have been built for. But it was concededly a far smaller sum than that for which the existing railroad system could be duplicated now. There had been watering of securities, needless duplication of lines and ruthless scrapping of antiquated facilities. Yet the railroads had gained in value, by the simple fact of increasing the value of the territory they served.

The railroads were the pioneers and risk-takers. Their capitalization was nevertheless apparently less wasteful than that of the municipalities, if one may judge by Mr. Hines urging the desirability of yet more railway capital, while Mr. Baker urges the need of restrictions upon municipal borrowing.

Current Reports Encouraging

Current reports from the industrial centers are merely a repetition of the stories that have long been familiar to the business world. Steel prices are rising again and manufacturers continue to refuse thousands of tons of new business because of oversold conditions. Figures of American iron production in September indicate an average daily output larger than any hitherto reported, save for the four months from last March to June, inclusive. Last month's daily average was 3,400 tons larger than that of August and 11,600 larger than that of September, 1915. The belligerent nations are still contracting for large amounts of American steel-making iron for which they are paying higher prices than they ever paid before. Yet large as is the present volume of American business, more business even could be done if more raw materials were available, if the labor supply were not so limited and if railroad equipment and ocean tonnage were adequate to the demands of trade.

Newsprint Prices Rising

Stocks of news-print in western territory and in Canada, in the last three weeks, have decreased 1,112 tons, while production of the mills was kept at an average of about 97 per cent of capacity, according to report of News-Print Manufacturers' Association.

The letter to members of the association says: "It is quite evident that such advances in price will be asked on renewal of contracts for the year 1917 as would have been deemed unreasonable six months ago. The pulp wood situation in Canada is particularly menacing and ominous.

"Mills which were paying \$18 and \$26 a month, with board, to ordinary workmen in the woods last year, are now competing with one another for an adequate supply of this sort, and are offering anywhere from \$55 to \$60 a month, with board, and camps in many cases are not supplied with a full complement of men. There is every probability that the cost of pulp wood will advance very sharply this year, as compared with the pulp wood costs of the past, but the chief source of worry will not be the high cost of pulp wood, but the possibility that the mills may not be able to secure a sufficient supply to provide for their requirements in 1917."

Union Oil Earnings

Increase in the earnings of the Union Oil Co. for the first nine months of this year is shown, as contrasted with the profits for a similar period last year, in a letter issued to stockholders of the company. The figures reveal net earnings of approximately \$5,320,000, an increase of \$3,070,000 over nine months of 1915, or at the rate of 21 per cent per annum on the issued capital stock. Increase in earnings of the principal subsidiaries of the company, namely, Producers Transportation, Union Tool, and Southern California Iron & Steel, are also revealed.

The excess of current assets over current liabilities, September 30, is figured at \$12,900,000, the current assets totaling \$15,000,000.

One Cause of Car Shortage

Car congestion in the east is due rather to the tremendous increase in business activity than to a lack of shipping facilities, as is generally supposed. Our exports for the first seven months of 1916 were 2,926,000,000 tons, as compared with 1,970,000,000 tons for 1915, and 1,201,000,000 tons for a corresponding pe-

riod in 1914. The great war has transformed the entire territory east of Chicago and north of the Ohio, extending to the seaboard, into one vast workshop.

Booklet on Revenue Laws

With a view to affording business men and others valuable information upon a subject of first importance at this time, the Security Trust & Savings Bank has just issued an "Analysis of the New Revenue Laws," which were enacted last month by congress.

As the edition is limited, copies may only be obtained at the Information Bureau, located in the main office of the Security Trust & Savings Bank, at Fifth and Spring Streets.

Effects of New Revenue Bill

Taxing incomes, corporations, inheritances, munitions, spirits, wines, brokers, amusements, tobacco and other luxurious things the new emergency revenue bill recently passed by congress will operate in the following manner:

Income Tax—Normal income tax increased from 1 to 2 per cent. Exemptions allowed on incomes of \$3,000 for single person and \$4,000 for married. Additional tax levied on incomes above \$60,000. Incomes of \$60,000 to \$80,000 taxed 3 per cent; \$80,000 to \$100,000, 4 per cent; \$100,000 to \$150,000, 5 per cent. Graduated scale levied to 13 per cent on incomes between \$150,000 and \$1,000,000. Corporation taxes, new income tax raised 1 to 2 per cent. Applies to all corporations, joint stock companies, insurance companies, but not partnerships.

Corporations—Joint stock companies and association—Fifty cents for each \$1,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits, including investments. Exemptions of \$99,000 allowed.

Inheritance—Net estate of decedent, whether a resident or non-resident, is taxable as follows: Net estate not in excess of \$50,000, 1 per cent; to \$150,000, 2 per cent; up to \$250,000, 3 per cent; up to \$450,000, 4 per cent; up to \$1,000,000, 5 per cent; up to \$2,000,000, 6 per cent; up to \$3,000,000, 7 per cent; to \$4,000,000, 8 per cent; to \$5,000,000, 9 per cent; exceeding \$5,000,000, 10 per cent.

Munitions—Manufacturers of explosives, shells, torpedoes, firearms of any kind, small arms, electric motor boats, submarines, taxed 12½ per cent of entire net profits.

Spirits—Beer and other similar fermented liquors, \$1.50 a 31-gallon barrel.

Wines—Still, 8 cents a gallon; fortifying wines, 55 cents per gallon; cham-

pagne or sparkling wine, 3 cents on each half-pint or fraction; artificially-carbonated wine, 2½ cents on each half-pint or fraction; other liquors, cordials or similar compounds, three-fourths of 1 per cent to 1½ cents on each half-pint or fraction thereof.

Brokers—Stock brokers, \$30; pawn brokers, \$50; ship brokers, \$20; custom-house brokers, \$10.

Amusements—Theater proprietors—Seating capacity 150 or less, \$25; seating capacity, 250 to 300, \$50; 300 to 800, \$75; more than 800, \$100. In towns of 5,000 or less inhabitants the payment of one-half the above. Halls, armories rented occasionally are exempted. Circus proprietors, \$100. Other shows for money, \$10, excepting street fair tax is \$100. Exemptions—Chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs, exhibitions under auspices of religious or charitable associations. Bowling alleys, billiard rooms, \$5 for each alley or table.

Tobacco—Tobacco, cigar, cigarette manufacturers—Manufacturers' sales less than 50,000 pounds, \$3; up to 100,000, \$6; up to 200,000, \$12; exceedings 200,000 pounds, 8 cents per 1,000 pounds. Cigar manufacturers, sales under 50,000 cigars, \$2; up to 100,000, \$3; up to 200,000, \$6; up to 400,000, \$12; exceeding 400,000, 5 cents per 1,000. Cigarette manufacturers, tax 8 cents per 10,000 cigarettes.

To Be a World Bank

Within two or three years, Frank A. Vanderlip, as president of the National City Bank, will in all probability have established branch banks in all parts of the world, or at least in those parts where there are opportunities for building up American trade. From this point of view, the institution is national and not merely a large bank in New York City.

The growth of this institution reflects in a high degree the modern American spirit. In the early nineties, it was a flourishing, but not very large, bank and stood far behind one or two other banks in New York City with respect to deposits and resources. Its management maintained the traditions established by Moses Taylor, who in his day was one of the leading banking authorities of the United States and as often said to have been the banker who was chiefly instrumental in organizing upon broad principles the Clearing House Association of New York City.

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CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK N. W. Cor. Fifth and Spring.	A. J. WATERS, President. E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus \$500,000; Undivided Profits, \$235,441.61.
HIBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg. Spring and Fourth.	GEORGE CHAFFEY, President. GEORGE A. J. HOWARD, Cashier. Capital, \$400,000.00. Surplus and Profits, \$77,655.00.
NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring	J. E. FISHBURN, President. H. S. McKEE, Cashier. Capital, \$500,000.00; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK 401 South Spring, Cor. Fourth.	W. A. BONYNGE, President. MALCOLME CROWE, Cashier. Capital, \$300,000; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$180,000.00.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring	STODDARD JESS, President. W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus and Profits, \$2,537,953; Deposits, \$25,270,000.
FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK Corner Fourth and Main	I. W. HELLMAN, President. V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.

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—Imported direct from Japan, handsome designs in rich Arabian tone, \$5, \$6.50, \$8.50, \$9.50 and \$10 to \$18 a pair.

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—9x12 ft., \$36.50; 8¼x10½ ft., \$34.

—6x9 ft., \$23.50; 4½x7½ ft., \$13.00.

—27x54 inches, \$4.25.

Choice 9x12 Wilton Rugs \$75

—Choicest products of American looms. Made of finest yarns, colored with best of dyes, they have a luster surpassed only by far more costly Oriental rugs.

—Intricate designs shading from the delicate rose to the heavy terra cotta give a range so extensive that you can easily match any color scheme. 11¼x15 ft., \$130; 9x15 ft., \$103; 9x12 ft., \$75; 8¼x10½ ft., \$68.50; 6x9 ft., \$46.75; 4½x7½ ft., \$26; 36x63 inches, \$12.75; 27x54 inches, \$7.75; 22½x36 inches, \$5.25.

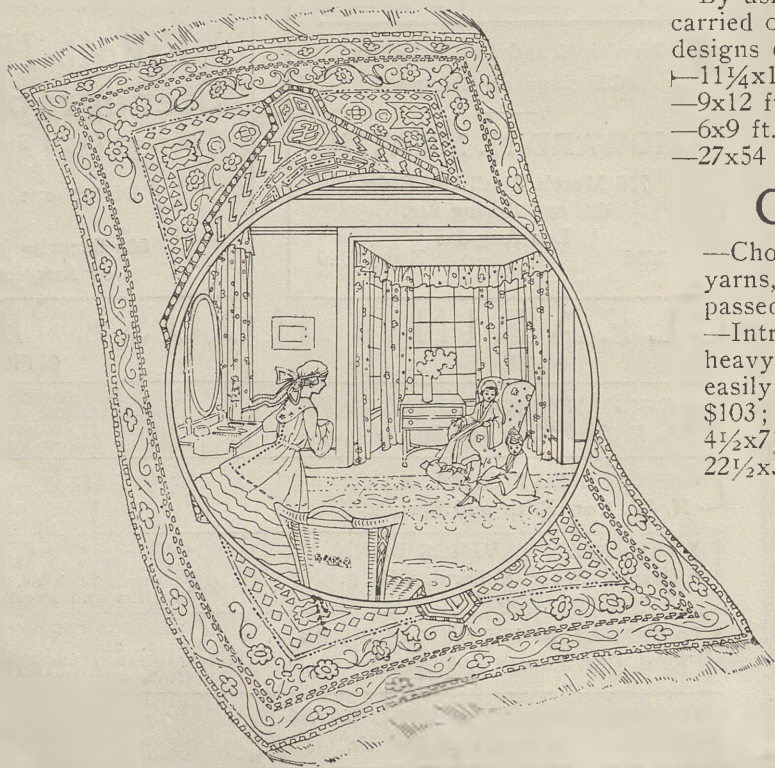
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—With plain borders—6x9 ft., \$15; 4x7 ft., \$8.50; 3x6 ft., \$4; 30x60 inches, \$3.25; 27x54 inches, \$2.50; 24x36 inches, \$1.75.

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